

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIX.—NEW SERIES, No. 714.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1859.

PRICE

STAMPED... 5d.
UNSTAMPED... 6d.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Rev. FRANCIS A. WEST (Ex-President of the Wesleyan Conference) will give an Account, from Personal Observation, of the remarkable RELIGIOUS AWAKENING in IRELAND, in the LECTURE HALL, 165, ALDERSGATE STREET, to-morrow (THURSDAY) Evening, July 7, at Half-past Eight o'clock.
Young Men and others are cordially invited.

ITALY.

THE COMMITTEE of the EVANGELICAL CONTINENTAL SOCIETY wish to do something for Italian evangelisation at the present crisis. They have not yet made any public application for contributions, but in reply to a private appeal, the following amounts have been received, and others promised, which will be duly acknowledged:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
W. R.	100	0	0	Hugh Watt, Esq.	1	0	0
A Friend	20	0	0	Miss Phipson	1	0	0
G. Hitchcock, Esq.	10	0	0	Rev. B. Beddowes	0	5	0
(Moisty)	10	0	0	Mr. Wilson	1	0	0
James Vallance, Esq.	10	0	0	R. C. Allen, Esq.	2	0	0
Mrs. W. Fletcher	10	0	0	Rev. J. Denniston	0	5	0
Miss Davey, per ditto	5	0	0	Friend, per G. Long, Esq.	1	11	6
Rev. James Sherman	1	0	0				

Further donations are respectfully and earnestly solicited, and will be gratefully received at the Bankers', Messrs. Hankey's, or by the Secretary, Rev. B. H. Cowper, at the Office, No. 7, Blomfield-street, E.C.

A BAZAAR, under the Patronage of Lady Culling Eardley, the Lady Mayoress, the Hon. Mrs. Thompson, and Mrs. Frank Crossley, in Aid of the Building Fund of GREVILLE PLACE CHURCH, EDGEWARE ROAD, near Kilburn, will be held in the LECTURE ROOM, and a MARQUEE adjoining the Church, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 13th and 14th inst. To commence each day at Twelve. The attendance and patronage of residents and friends to the object is respectfully requested by the Building Committee.
J. C. GALLAWAY.

CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, LOWESTOFT, SUFFOLK.

Sir S. MORTON PETO, Bart., M.P., has kindly consented to THROW OPEN his beautiful GROUNDS at SOMERLEYTON for a BAZAAR in aid of the DEBT FUND. The Bazaar will be held early in August.

CONTRIBUTIONS of any kind will be thankfully received by the Committee, and should be sent to one of the undermentioned friends on or before July 25th:—

Mrs. Andrew Reed, 7, Queen's-terrace, Primrose-hill, N.W.
Mrs. Kennedy, 4, Stepney-green, E.
Mrs. Turner, 6, Clarence-place, Seven Sisters'-road, Holloway, N.
Mrs. Bourne, 3, Melbourne-square, North Brixton, S.
Mrs. Alexander, St. George's, Norwich.
Mrs. Tritton, 27, Regent-road, Great Yarmouth.
Mrs. Flower, Beccles, Suffolk.
Mrs. Alfred Bourne, Lowestoft, Suffolk.

PUTNEY INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.

The Jubilee of the above Chapel was held on 13th September, 1848, when the Rev. David Thomas, of Stockwell, preached on the occasion. At a numerous meeting of Ministers and friends held in the evening, it was unanimously resolved to put forth united efforts for a new Chapel in a better position. We believe the time has now arrived to carry the resolution into effect. A Committee will soon be appointed, when influential Christians in London are ready to give their aid.
The Committee, Treasurer, &c., will be named in a future Advertisement.

A NEW CHAPEL required for the FIRST NONCONFORMING CHURCH established by the PURITANS.

Wandsworth, in the County of Surrey, has the honour of being the home of the Mother Church of the Nonconformists of the Metropolis and its vicinity.

The Church was formed in 1572. The meeting-house was erected in 1573, and is still the only Independent Chapel in the parish.

A new and larger place of worship is urgently required to meet the necessities of a growing population of 12,000.

The ground has been purchased. The design of the Chapel has been approved. The cost, with the ground, will be about £200.

Eleven Hundred Pounds have been already contributed. Four Hundred Pounds have been kindly granted by the London Congregational Chapel Building Society.

For the remaining £300, the Pastor (the Rev. P. H. Davison) and the Church make an earnest appeal to the friends of Christ in London and its neighbourhood, and country at large. They trust that the antiquity of the interest, the importance of the object, and the claims of the population, will plead successfully on the behalf of contributions in any form, and to any amount, which will be gratefully received by the Rev. Portal Hewart Davison, 3, Middleton-terrace, Southfields, Wandsworth, Surrey, S.W.; and the Rev. R. Ashton, Congregational Library, 4, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, E.C.

References are kindly permitted to the following ministers:—

Rev. James Hill, Clapham.
Rev. James Sherman, Blackheath.
Rev. H. Allen, Islington.
Rev. J. E. Richards, Coverdale Chapel.
Rev. T. M. Soule, Battersea.
Rev. Newman Hall, L.L.B., Surrey Chapel.
Rev. Dr. Tidman, London Missionary Society.

A YOUNG LADY, in her Twentieth Year, is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION, at Midsummers, as GOVERNESS in a Family where the children are of age, from eleven to thirteen. In addition to English, she is competent to instruct in the French, German, and Latin languages, together with music, drawing, and painting. Denomination not particular, but a Christian family preferred.
Address, H. E. T., Perry-hill House, Sydenham, Kent.

THE DAUGHTER of an INDEPENDENT MINISTER wishes for a RE-ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS in a Family. She can instruct Pupils under Sixteen in English, French, Music, and the rudiments of Drawing. Salary, 25*l*.
Address, Rev. T. Toller, Kettering.

A YOUNG LADY is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION as GOVERNESS in a respectable Christian family. She can impart a good English education, with French and Music. Respectable references given and required.
Address, H. L., Mr. E. Whithy's, Stationer, Yeovil, Somerset.

WANTED a SITUATION for a YOUNG PERSON, aged Fifteen, either to learn the business of DRESSMAKER and MILLINER, or to serve in a MILLINER'S, DRAPER'S, PERFUMER'S, STATIONER'S, or other Shop. She would not object to make herself useful in any way not menial.
Address, M. M., Post-office, Whipps-cross, Walthamstow.

WANTED, by a Respectable YOUNG PERSON, a SITUATION in a CONFECTIONER'S or a STATIONER'S SHOP; or to go with a Family to the Seaside. Unexceptionable References can be given.
Address, A.B., Post-office, Hornsey-road, Upper Holloway, N.

WANTED a respectable and pious YOUNG SINGLE GENTLEMAN as a PARTNER in a BOYS' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, in a small healthful town in Yorkshire. The Annual Income amounts to 160*l*, exclusive of profits on Stationery. There are at present Three Boarders and Twenty-five Day Pupils. There is accommodation for Twenty Boarders, and the number of Pupils may be greatly increased. 200*l*, is asked for an equal share in the School, Household, and School Furniture; and the party may enter the engagement after the present vacation.
Address, Rev. A. B., Mr. Freeman's, 3, Queen's-head-passage, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A VACANCY occurs in an ARCHITECT'S OFFICE for an ARTICLED PUPIL.
For particulars apply to Mr. W. Penney, 60, South Castle-street, Liverpool.

F. A. CARTER, DRAPER, NORTH-AMPTON, wants a YOUNG MAN accustomed to a country trade. Must be a good window dresser.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—FRED WINTER, Stratford-on-Avon, has a VACANCY for an active, obliging YOUNG MAN for the DRESS and SHAWL DEPARTMENT. A good Stock-keeper and Salesman indispensable. Also a JUNIOR ASSISTANT.
Apply, as above, stating age, salary, and references.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, in a Country Trade, a YOUNG MAN, about Twenty or Twenty-one. A knowledge of the Outfitting Department requisite. A Dissenter preferred.
Address, stating age, salary, and reference, W. R., Post-office, Sittingbourne.

APPRENTICE WANTED to the Wholesale and Retail GENERAL IRONMONGERY and IRON MERCHANT BUSINESS.
Apply to Messrs. Matthews and Miller, Merchants and Ironmongers, Honiton, Devon.

TO WOOLLEN DRAPERS and TAILORS. To be DISPOSED OF, in a good Market-town in Berkshire, a BUSINESS of Forty Years' standing, embracing also Hats, Ready-made Clothes, Undertaker, &c. The Stock, Goodwill, &c., about 500*l*. This is a good opening for an energetic man. Chiefly a Dissenting Connection.
Apply A. B., Post-office, Wallingford.

MRS. WARD'S BOARDING HOUSE, 33, CHARTER HOUSE-SQUARE. Quiet, Central, and Airy. Terms, bed, breakfast, and tea, 4*s*. per day.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, STOKE, near DEVONPORT. LADIES and GENTLEMEN visiting the neighbourhood may obtain comfortable ACCOMMODATION at Miss PYER'S (daughter of the late Rev. John Pyer), close to the Cornwall Railway Station. Terms 2*s*. per week.

BEST COALS, 23*s*.—GAMMAN, SON, and CARTER solicit orders for the best Hutton's, Stewart's, or Lambton's Washed Coals, screened, at 23*s*.; or Good Seconds at 21*s*. 6*d*. per ton, for cash. Good Inland, 2*s*. 6*d*.
Storehouse-wharf, Ratcliff; and King Edward's-road, Hackney.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A liberal Education, combined with the comforts of home, is offered at Five Guineas per quarter. Parents desirous of providing for their little boys a sound and superior education, will find this an eligible opportunity. Established Fifteen Years.
Address, Mr. T. S. Homborne, B.A., 17, Southampton-place, Camberwell.

THE Rev. Dr. S. DAVIDSON RECEIVES into his HOUSE a FEW PUPILS, who are carefully Educated for the Learned Professions or Commercial Pursuits. Being treated as members of his own family, they live under the moral and social influences peculiar to home. The Pupils will RE-ASSEMBLE on TUESDAY, the 2nd August.
Terms and Particulars may be known on application.
Bank House, Hatherlow, near Manchester, June

KING-STREET, LEICESTER.

The Misses MIALLS'S SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on FRIDAY, July 2*nd*. Terms and references forwarded on application.

LITTLE BADDOW, near CHELMSFORD, ESSEX.—The Rev. T. MORRIS, who conducted a Classical and Mathematical School very successfully for a long time at Danbury, continues to RECEIVE a LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS to Educate with his own family.
Terms from Thirty to Forty Pounds.

COMMERCIAL, CLASSICAL, and SCIENTIFIC BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, CAVE HOUSE, UNBRIDGE, MIDDLESEX.
Prospectus, references, and particulars on application to Mr. J. Hunt, M.R.C.P., Principal. Terms moderate and inclusive.

HIGH-STREET SEMINARY, THAME, OXFORDSHIRE.

Miss NICHOLS desires to thank her Friends for their continued confidence and support, and to announce that her CLASSES will be RESUMED on the 26th of JULY.
Thame, July 1st, 1859.

GUILDFORD HOUSE, near BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. F. EWEN continues to receive YOUNG GENTLEMEN as BOARDERS, to prepare for the University Examinations and for Business.
School will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, August 1st.

EDUCATION.—SOUTH COAST, DORSETSHIRE.

HEATHFIELD HOUSE, PARKSTONE, midway between Poole and the beautiful watering-place of Bournemouth. This Establishment, conducted by Rev. WALTER GILL, with the help of competent Masters, will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, July 27th.
Parkstone, June 24th, 1859.

BELMONT HOUSE ACADEMY, PITT-VILLE, CHELTENHAM, conducted by Mr. FURSEY and Assistant Resident and Visiting Masters, will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY July 21st, 1859.

A detailed Prospectus, with Outline of General Studies, Classical, Commercial, and Scriptural, on application. Reference in Cheltenham kindly permitted to the Rev. A. Morton Brown, LL.D. The French and Drawing by first-class Professors.

DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON.

Principal—Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, B.A.
President—W. D. WILKS, Esq., Bristol.
Treasurer—S. POLLARD, Esq., Taunton.
Honorary Secretary—Rev. H. ADDISCOTT, Taunton.
Financial and Corresponding Secretary—Rev. J. S. UNDERWOOD, Taunton.

The Pupils are expected to RE-ASSEMBLE on FRIDAY, JULY 29th.

Particulars may be obtained on application to the Principal, or to either of the Secretaries.

SHIRELAND HALL, BIRMINGHAM.

The Rev. T. H. MORGAN'S SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN. Shireland Hall is situated in an elevated and healthy locality, surrounded by fields, about two miles from the town. The adjacent cricket and play grounds are spacious. Two of Mr. Morgan's pupils obtained certificates of merit at the recent Oxford examination. The Committee of the Birmingham Scholastic Institution for Sons of Ministers confide to Mr. Morgan's care the pupils whose education they promote.
Will OPEN on the 1st of AUGUST.

MILL HILL SCHOOL, HENDON, MIDDLESEX.

Head Master—Rev. PHILIP SMITH, B.A., assisted by a Staff of Resident Masters.

The NEXT SESSION begins on the 3rd AUGUST.

Terms, Forty Guineas for Boys under Eleven Years; for Boys above that age, Fifty Guineas.

Prospectuses on application to the Head Master or Resident Secretary at the School, or the Hon. Secretary at Parents' Hall, St. Swithin's lane.

(Signed) T. M. COOMES, Esq., Treasurer.
ALGERNON WELLS, Hon. Sec.
Rev. T. REES, Resident Secretary.

SYDENHAM.—PERRY-HILL HOUSE SEMINARY.

Principal—Mrs. J. W. Todd.

This Establishment offers a thorough education in English, French, German, Italian, Music, Painting, &c. The more advanced classes are conducted on the Collegiate System, and are exercised in Latin, Mathematics, Natural and Moral Science, and in the higher departments of Composition, in different languages, and on various questions in Biblical and Modern Literature. The entire course of instruction is graduated and adapted to the diversified capabilities of the pupils. No efforts are spared to render their studies matters of attraction; and the object constantly kept in view, is the development and culture of their respective mental energies, and the formation of their characters on the basis of intelligent religious conviction, without reference to any sectarian peculiarity. The domestic arrangements are such as to secure the supervision and comfort of a Christian home. The mansion is most healthfully and pleasantly situated, and in a position to command all the advantages supplied by the Palace of Art.
References: The Parents of Pupils; Mrs. C. L. Balfour, the Rev. Drs. Redford, Burns, Thomas, and the leading Ministers of the Congregational and Baptist Denominations.



THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.

We, the undersigned, having been present at the examination of the classes in this Academy last year are now able to trace the progress of the pupils during the last twelvemonth. The exhibition made by the classes this day shows a most satisfactory progress. Those who, last year, were in their Latin accidence, translated the whole of the fourth book of Cæsar, read five books of Tully in French, the first three books of Euclid, and Algebra, as far as Simple Equations. This, for one year, is good work, and it has been well done. More advanced classes read the "Catalina" of Virgil, and the sixth book of Virgil in Latin, the first forty lines of Arnold's "Hercules Furens," translated sixty lines of German, and the "Agamemnon" of Molière, in French; the fourth book of "Euclid," and "Geometrical Equations." When we state that one of the boys, aged 13 years, passed the Oxford Middle-class Examination with honours, and that he continues to display the same ability and diligence, and that the other boys of the school are no unworthy rivals of his excellence, it may be judged how well the pupils acquitted themselves. No small share of this credit is due to the labours of Mr. Jackson, who has taught the higher classes in Latin, Greek, German, and French, and who is well qualified, both by talents and disposition, to give a first-rate education to the pupils placed under his care.

ROBERT REDPATH, A.M., Minister of Wells-street Chapel, Oxford-street, London.
HENRY JOS. BEVIS, Minister of the Congregational Church, Ramsgate.

The Pupils will re-assemble on Tuesday, July 26th.

HAMILTON VILLA, WRAY-PARK-ROAD, REIGATE.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Conducted by Miss ISLEY, Successor to Miss Swanwick.
Prospectuses forwarded on application. References kindly permitted to the Revs. John Alexander, Norwich; J. H. Browne, High Wycombe; Henry More, Brecon, South Wales; Thos. Hatfield, Esq., Easton House, Stamford; and other friends.

The Vacation will terminate July 29.

EDUCATION at CHRISTCHURCH.

The Rev. J. FLETCHER receives a LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS into his FAMILY, and, with the assistance of competent Masters, affords a First-class Education.
Terms: Pupils under Fifteen, Eighty Guineas; above Fifteen, One Hundred Guineas. Next term commences August 1st. Christchurch, Hants, June 6th, 1859.

THE HOME SCHOOL, DOVER.

An increase of accommodation enables the Rev. MARTIN REED to receive a few additional Pupils.
His Pupils are qualified for Professional or Commercial engagements, and the University Examinations.
French is constantly spoken under the superintendence of a resident Parisian of great ability.
The situation is admirable. Prospectuses on application. References are permitted to several Clergymen, Ministers, and Parents.

CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, COLLEGE HOUSE, SOUTHGATE, MIDDLESEX, N.

Conducted by Mr. M. THOMSON and J. R. THOMSON, A.B.
Plans of instruction such as to insure the highest proficiency. Pupils well forwarded in Subjects required for Examinations. Lectures delivered on various Branches of Science. The Holy Scriptures daily read and explained. Premises and Grounds extensive, and the situation admirably salubrious. Terms Thirty Guineas per annum. Prospectuses forwarded on application.
The School will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, the 19th of July.

HOWARD HOUSE ACADEMY, THANE, OXON.

Conducted by Mr. J. Marsh, assisted by English and French Resident Masters.
The course of Tuition pursued in the above Establishment has been eminently successful under the present Principal for twenty years, during which time hundreds of youths have been prepared for offices of honour and trust they now fill. The training is adapted to prepare youths for Mercantile Pursuits, and the OXFORD MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS, including the Latin, French, and German Languages; with Drawing, Music, and Superior Penmanship. Mr. Marsh's pupils prepared the finest Specimens of Penmanship and Drawing in the World's Exhibition of 1851. For a description, see the unsolicited report of the "London Illustrated News," September, 1851. Useful Library and Museum for Pupils. Ten Acres of Private Cricket Ground.
Terms: Twenty Guineas per Annum. Under Twelve years of age, Eighteen Guineas. Send for Prospectus, which contains Full Particulars, with reference to Parents, &c., &c.

ANGLESEA HOUSE, BERNERS-STREET, IPSWICH.

The Misses BUTLER have long experience in Tuition; they endeavour to impart a sound and liberal English Education, and offer considerable advantages for the study of the Latin, French, and German Languages. Miss E. F. Butler has spent some time on the Continent, and a resident French Governor, who has a first-class certificate, is engaged as Assistant.
Music, Singing, Drawing, and Painting, are taught by well qualified instructors. The moral and religious training, and the domestic comfort of the pupils, are sedulously considered.
VACANCIES exist for a few PUPILS at the ensuing Term, which commences on August 1st; and a Young Lady can be received as PARLOUR BOARDER, who may be desirous of continuing her education; a separate bedroom offered.
Terms, which are moderate, may be had on application.
References kindly permitted to E. Goddard, Esq., Ipswich; Rev. Eleazer Jones, Ipswich; Professor Nenner, New College, London; Rev. S. B. England, Walthamstow; Rev. J. Lord, Birmingham.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, HAMPTON HOUSE, BRILL, near OXFORD, conducted by the Misses CLARKE, daughters of the Rev. Paul Clarke.

Terms—Eighteen Guineas per Annum.
The Misses CLARKE have taken this commodious house, with a large and exceedingly comfortable School-room attached, which affords ample accommodation for a large number of Pupils, and is in one of the most delightful and romantic places in England. The object of the Misses Clarke, in this Establishment, has been to meet the wants of a respectable class of Young Ladies, where they may receive a first-class Education upon the most reasonable terms, and at the same time meet with every necessary comfort. The continued increase and prosperity of the School, together with its superior advantages, and the rapid progress made by the young ladies, justify the Misses Clarke in calling the attention of Parents and Guardians to this Seminary. Observe the following facts:—The locality is exceedingly healthy, the young ladies are most kindly treated, their morals are strictly watched, the education imparted is solid and polite, every attention is paid to their studies, and the most persevering efforts are made to complete, as soon as possible, their education. In this Seminary young ladies are trained either for business or the attainment of those higher accomplishments which constitute the embellishment of a refined and superior education.
Prospectuses will be forwarded on application to the Principals (with references, which are of the highest character), at Hampton House, Brill, Bucks.
Present number, Thirty.

ST. NEOTS, HUNTS.—The Misses GEARD continue to receive YOUNG LADIES, who are liberally Boarded and carefully instructed in the usual branches of an English Education (including French), on moderate terms. A French Lady resides in the House. Music, German, and Drawing, Three Guineas each per Annum. The Junior Classes taught upon the Pestalozzian System.
A VACANCY for an ARTICLED PUPIL.

ASTER HOUSE ACADEMY, 100, ST. STREET, NORTHAMPTON.

Conducted by Mr. J. DYER, Member of the Royal College of Preceptors.
A good English Education, with Latin, French, Mathematics, and the Sciences, combined with Moral Training and Domestic Comforts. Terms low, vacations short, and no extras. School RE-OPENS on the 18th of July, 1859.
Prospectus on application to the Principal.

SELECT ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, 15, NOTTING-HILL-SQUARE, W. Situation elevated and healthy.

Principal, Mrs. JENNINGS.
The mode of instruction adopted combines the most approved features of the College system with the discipline of the School, and is calculated to call forth the energies of the Pupils. Unremitting attention is given to the formation of character upon Christian principles. A resident Parisian and Professor of repute attend.
References to parents whose daughters have completed their education in this Establishment.

PARK HOUSE, PARK-ROAD, STOKE NEWINGTON.

Miss MILLER, assisted by a resident German Governess and talented Professors, RECEIVES a limited number of YOUNG LADIES, who enjoy the comforts of home, combined with the advantages of a careful and accomplished education.
Inclusive terms, from 24 to 38 guineas per annum. A vacancy for a Governess pupil.
References: The Rev. W. S. Edwards, East Wickham, Kent; D. J. White, Esq., College House, Edmonton; and Parents of Pupils.
Address, till the 13th of July, Laburnham Cottage, St. Aubin's, Jersey.

HANBURY HOUSE, TEWKESBURY.

This ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, conducted by Mrs. HEWETT, offers the privileges and comforts of home, combined with a careful and accomplished education, based on Christian principles. The House is delightfully situated, with ample accommodation for exercise and recreation.
References kindly permitted to the Friends of Pupils, and the subjoined Gentlemen:—The Revs. H. Welsford and T. Wilkinson, Tewkesbury; T. F. Newman, Shortwood; Morton Browne, L.L.D., Cheltenham; Charles Stovel, William Brook, F. Trestrail, Joseph Angus, D.D.; and Lindsey Winterbotham, Esq.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, 1, POPLAR HOUSE, CLIPSTON, NORTHAMPTON-SHIRE.

Conducted by Mrs. and Miss WATKIN.
The house is pleasantly situated. The system of tuition pursued combines the advantages of a School with the comforts of a Home. Terms, including the usual routine of an English Education, Fifteen Guineas per annum.
References in town or country to be had on application.

CLAPHAM-PARK SCHOOL (Principal, Mr. LONG) offers the advantage of long experience in tuition, with a careful regard to modern requirements and adaptation to all the tests of competitive examinations. The moral and religious culture, the healthy and delightful situation, and very complete domestic arrangements, will fully meet parental wishes. Terms, including all the usual extras, from Fifty to Seventy Guineas, according to age.

MR. LONG acknowledges Ten Pounds received from Bath, with thanks.

SURREY-STREET, NORWICH.

The Misses LINCOLNE beg to inform their friends that the duties of their Establishment will RE-COMMENCE THURSDAY, July 28. They earnestly endeavour to make study as interesting and pleasant a pursuit as possible, and particular attention is paid to the cultivation of those habits which are indispensable to the character of the well-informed and Christian woman.
Terms on application.
References are kindly permitted to the Dowager Lady Buxton, Northrepps Hall, Norfolk; Madame Razoux, Oosterhout, Breda, Holland; the Rev. J. Alexander, Norwich; the Rev. William Brock, London; the Rev. A. Reed, B.A., Hendon; Andrew Johnston, Esq., Halesworth; H. Harvey, Esq., 43, Cannonbury-square, Islington; W. Bickham, Esq., Manchester; and to the Parents of the Pupils.

THE GROVE SCHOOL, BRILL, near OXFORD.

This old-established School combines the advantage of moderate terms with the enjoyment of every comfort. The following are the distinctive features:—Thorough teaching, sound evangelical training, absence of corporal punishment, unlimited supply of the best provisions, and healthful locality. YOUNG GENTLEMEN are specially prepared for any position which their friends may intend them to occupy; also for the Middle Class and other examinations. They are encouraged to write freely to their Parents, and their letters are never inspected, unless it be requested.
The number of former Pupils who now occupy positions of trust, and who can be referred to, prove the excellence of the system pursued, while the uniform satisfaction given to parents is a sufficient guarantee with respect to the internal arrangements.
Terms:—Under Ten years of age, Twenty-two Guineas per annum; above Ten years, Twenty-five Guineas per annum. References to Parents of Pupils. A Prospectus, containing full particulars, may be had by applying to the Principal, Dr. William C. Clark.

PALMER HOUSE ACADEMY, HOLLO-WAY-ROAD, LONDON, N.

Conducted by Rev. A. STEWART and SONS.
Biblical Instruction, the Greek, Latin, French, and German languages, Mathematics, and Commercial Arithmetic, with a complete course of English.
Few Private Schools of long standing have better sustained their reputation for the intellectual, moral, and religious education of youth.
Hundreds have been educated in this Establishment, among whom are eminent commercial and professional men, who attribute their success to the course of training they received here.
Public testimony has been frequently borne by parents and others to the healthy position and domestic comfort of Palmer House.
Increased importance is attached to the Preparatory Department.
Popular Lectures on various subjects are regularly delivered. The "Favourite" Omnibuses, from different parts of London, pass the door every few minutes.
The House is situated within five minutes' walk of the Holloway Station, Great Northern Railway; and Highbury Station, North London Railway.

A SOUND and LIBERAL EDUCATION for the SONS of TRADESMEN is guaranteed at ANGLESEA HOUSE, ORPINGTON, KENT.

Apply to Mr. Atkins for a circular containing information respecting terms (which are moderate), references, testimonials, &c.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, ORSETT HOUSE, ESSEX.

Conducted by Mr. GEORGE MACDONACHIE, A.M., assisted by Competent Masters.
This School, established forty years, is situated in a healthy locality, amid twenty acres of its own ground. No effort is spared to promote the intellectual progress of the Pupils, and to train them to habits of great feeling and action.
The course of instruction prepares for college, or professional and commercial life, in accordance with the wishes of friends.
References in town:—Professor Newth, M.A.; Dr. Lankester, New College; and R. B. Wingfield Baker, Esq., late M.P., Lowndes-square.

HIGH-STREET, WELLINGBOROUGH.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR LADIES.
Conducted by Miss WARREN and Miss PENDERED, with the assistance of efficient Teachers and Masters.
Terms for Boarders, including French, Twenty-five Guineas per annum; under ten years of age, Twenty Guineas. Accomplishments upon the usual terms.
The House is healthily situated, with a large garden attached, and the domestic arrangements upon a liberal scale.
References kindly permitted to Mark Sherrman, Esq.; J. Woolston, Esq.; and the Rev. J. F. Poulter.
The Pupils will RE-ASSEMBLE on FRIDAY, July 29th.

HATCHAM MANOR-HOUSE, NEW CROSS. Establishment for YOUNG LADIES, Conducted by Miss STEEL.

The Pupils enjoy all the Privileges and Comforts of Home, combined with a liberal and accomplished Education, based on Christian principles.
Masters of eminence attend for the accomplishments, and a French Protestant Lady is resident Teacher. Wax Flowers and Leather Modelling taught.
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VOL. XIX.—NEW SERIES, No. 714.]

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE BIBLE IN INDIA.

A COMPARATIVELY recent despatch of Lord Stanley to the Governor-General of India, touching the position which the Bible, and Bible-classes, are to hold in schools assisted by a Government grant, is occasioning a good deal of stir in what is usually called "the religious world." The core of the offence will be found in the following passage:—"They" (the Government) "are unable, therefore, to sanction any modification of the rule of strict religious neutrality as it has hitherto been enforced in the Government schools, that the Holy Scriptures being kept in the library, and being open to all who may wish to study them, and the teachers being at liberty to afford instruction and explanations regarding them to all who may voluntarily seek it, the course of study in all Government institutions be, as heretofore, confined to secular subjects." Those who condemn the position thus defined, would find it difficult, we imagine, to state their object more emphatically than has been done by Sir John Lawrence, late Chief Commissioner of the Punjab. He has recorded his opinion that "The Bible ought not only to be placed among the College Libraries and the School Books, for the perusal of those who might consult it, but also, it should be taught in class wherever we have teachers fit to teach it, and pupils willing to hear it." Accordingly a "Bible Education Committee for India" has been formed for promoting petitions to Parliament, praying the Legislature "to take measures for removing the authoritative exclusion of the Word of God from the system of Education in Government Schools in India, so that none who may be so disposed be interdicted from the hearing or reading of the Bible." The Committee has been joined by the principal Secretaries of our several Missionary Societies, and has published a Circular setting forth and enforcing its objects. We feel ourselves called upon, therefore, to make a few observations with a view to the guidance of our friends in this somewhat delicate but highly important controversy.

It will be observed, that the difference of opinion between the Government of India and the representatives of the religious world who manage the proceedings of the Bible Education Committee, does not cover quite so large a space as the language (somewhat loosely put together, as it seems) of the latter might lead one to infer. We cannot find in Lord Stanley's despatch the slightest desire expressed, to "interdict" any "from the hearing or reading of the Bible." The interdiction extends only to the use of the Bible in class during school hours, both where the teacher is competent to give, and the pupils are willing to receive, so much Christian instruction as such use of the Scriptures would imply, and where they are not. The question involved is mainly one of principle—the Grant-in-Aid system not having sufficiently extended itself in India, and not being capable (we take leave to surmise) of so extending itself in future, as to become, in any approximate sense, what Mr. Tucker designates "the Educator of India." As yet, we understand, the number of Govern-

ment Schools, no less than the aggregate number of scholars receiving instruction therein, falls considerably short of those connected with Christian Missionary institutions—and the children under tuition in all of them together do not amount to 200,000 in a population of (say) 150,000,000 souls. So that, strictly speaking, the present controversy does not relate to "the Bible in India," which has, or may have, as "free course" there as it has at home—but it relates solely to the propriety or impropriety, the expediency or the in expediency, of allowing the Bible to be made a class-book in the small circle of schools assisted by public funds.

Now it immediately occurs to us to ask whether the root of the whole difficulty does not consist in the departure of the Government from its appropriate sphere of duty. Mr. Tucker, lately the Governor-General's Agent and Commissioner at Benares, quotes with unhesitating assent the assertion of the Rev. Henry Venn, to the effect that the entire withdrawal of the Government from the business of Education in India, and the leaving it in the hands of Missionary and other Societies, would be "a delusion." The rev. gentleman quietly declares that "if Government moves, the nation moves—if Government be indifferent, in any matter, the nation is intensely apathetic"—and Mr. Tucker, who adopts these representations, says expressly—"India requires a scheme of Christian education co-extensive with its population; and what its necessities demand, its Government can alone supply. *The Indian Government must be the Educator of India.*" Now, we ought to have something more than bare assertion, however confident, in so momentous a matter. Is it a fact that the Government, by means of the Grant-in-Aid system (the only feasible system, we are told, in India) can supply what the necessities of the population demand in the shape of "Christian education"? If its finances, verging close upon bankruptcy, could sustain the enormous cost of providing education in India co-extensive with the population, would the Government be the most fitting agent in this business? Why, this very Mr. Tucker, when it suits his argument, tells us what we know from many other sources to be the fact, that "the Missionary school, with its open Bible, has hitherto, although generally demanding fees, been the successful rival of the Government school which excluded the Bible. It has commanded the higher respect of the natives, and gathered around itself a larger attendance of their children." To be sure it has—the well-understood laws of human nature account for the fact. Freedom of choice is always, in all matters connected with tuition, especially of religious tuition, a more powerful stimulant than authority. The instructional machinery put and kept in motion by the Missionaries, may be avowedly worked for Christian purposes without exciting the least alarm, so long as it rests upon a voluntary basis—but the moment it is taken in hand by the Government, the suspicion of the natives is awakened. In short, there seems to be ample evidence to prove that in India, more perhaps than in any other region of the globe, it is impossible for the Government to conduct the education of the people, without, on the one hand, undermining all faith in the unseen, or, on the other, exposing Christianity to be grossly misapprehended by the people.

The Government of India, under any circumstances, sustains a very anomalous relation to its subjects. It is a Government which has thrust itself into its position of authority by force of arms, by fraud, and by violence. Between it and the people there is little or nothing in common—neither race, language, nor religion. It may make itself feared, and even respected—but to this day it cannot beget in its subjects either trust or love. A century of rule has not brought the two parties more closely together—has not obliterated, nor even weakened, mutual antipathies—has not resulted in an approach to assimilation. The Indian Government has chiefly been known to the native populations by the harsh

selfishness with which it has ousted their princes, by the cruel rapacity with which it has pushed taxation, and by the insolent air which it seems to have inspired into its European agents. Its superiority has been chiefly exhibited in war. Its main objects have been, until now, to squeeze from a distant dependency the means of wealth for a company of traders. We do not say, because we do not think, that it has given to the natives no compensation whatever for what it has seized—but this we confidently affirm, that its course has not been such as to quicken in their minds a high conception of its disinterestedness, nor to leave thereupon a genial impression of its benevolence. Is it surprising, therefore, that it should be quite unsuccessful in any attempt it may make to convey to the Indian mind a true notion of Christianity? Why are these good and pious folk at home so anxious to employ a teacher bearing so suspicious a character? Do they count for nothing the moral and religious influences requisite to make Christian teaching effectual? Are they so ready to sacrifice spirit and power, life and love, prayer, faith, and self-devotion, to mere breadth and universality of machinery? And, after all, we believe that even in relation to what is merely external and secular in education, to say nothing of Christian instruction, this transference of the work to the responsibility of Government, will prove in future, as it has done hitherto, a miserable failure. It seems to us that the difference between Lord Stanley and Sir John Lawrence, if settled by the British Legislature in favour of the views expressed by the latter, would only have this practical result—it would give the Missionary schools a dole of public money without obliging them to change their character and purpose. The true translation of the cry, "The Bible in India" is, a more general support of Christian teaching from taxes on the heathen.

We are not disposed to question the motives of the gentlemen who are active in getting up this movement. We doubt not that they suppose themselves engaged in clearing a foundation for a great and beneficent enterprise—and that, with Mr. Tucker, they imagine they are but stimulating England to fulfil "her bounden duty, to supply an education based upon the Bible" to "the masses" in India. It is a pleasant illusion—it will not accomplish any such magnificent end—but it will enable Missionary schools to receive grants-in-aid. We do not believe that this is the exclusive, nor even the primary, object which those who promote the present agitation have in view. But we declare our conviction that, if successful, this is the net practical result which will come of it. A large number of schools in India, in which Christian teaching is properly and unobjectionably given, will be thrown for the main portion of their expenses, now defrayed by voluntary subscriptions and school fees, upon the overburdened finances of the Indian Government, and the poor heathen will be compelled to furnish the wherewithal for the enlightenment of their children in the Christian faith. To this issue, and to no higher one, we fear, will the efforts of "The Bible Education Committee for India" unconsciously misdirect the British public.

THE BIBLE MONOPOLY IN ENGLAND.

In the House of Commons on Thursday night, Mr. Edward Baines gave notice of his intention to ask the Secretary for the Home Department next Monday, the 11th of July, whether it is the intention of her Majesty's Government, on the expiration of the patent of the Queen's Printer for England and Wales, on the 21st of January, 1860, to propose the renewal of that patent so far as it relates to the printing of Bibles and Testaments, or any restriction on the free printing of the Holy Scriptures.

On the same evening Mr. Dunlop moved an address for copy of the Royal Warrant constituting the Board of her Majesty's sole and only master printers in Scotland, commonly called the Bible Board of Scotland; and of the letters of instruc-

tions directed to the said Board; and of the several reports from time to time presented by the Board to her Majesty. The motion was agreed to.

What course the Government may pursue on this question is uncertain, but it is not unlikely that they may propose to abolish the patent, and establish a Board for England constituted on the plan of the Scotch Board. Much will depend upon the character of the returns moved for by Mr. Dunlop.

THE CHURCH-RATE QUESTION IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH on Monday night moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the present operation of the law and practice respecting the assessment and levy of Church-rates. The motion was agreed to without opposition. After the expression of opinion on the part of members of the Episcopal Bench and Liberal Peers, Earl Granville, as the Ministerial leader in the Upper House, felt it desirable to acquiesce in the proposed committee, though he declared truly enough that "committees of inquiry on the subject had been multiplied and blue-books accumulated upon blue-books until the result had been rather to confuse than to enlighten." Lord Granville however, reserves his liberty of action in respect to any measure that may come up from "another place;" but it is evident that the Duke of Marlborough's object in moving for a committee is to furnish a decent excuse for again getting rid of Sir John Trelawny's bill should it make its appearance in their lordship's House before the short session is closed.

The noble duke seems to think that by means of his Select Committee he shall "obtain a certain amount of information which will be of the highest importance in the settlement of the question." What that important information may be, we are at a loss to imagine, though, judging from his grace's speech, the main end of the inquiry would appear to be the constitution and objects of the Liberation Society, which he denounced in set terms as the fomenters of the Anti-Church-rate agitation, and the enemies alike of the Established Church and the hereditary monarchy. We see with regret that the Bishop of London, departing from the moderate policy he has hitherto pursued, has made common cause with his brethren of the Episcopal Bench in defending the Church-rate exaction, and asserts that the demand for total abolition proceeds only from a small section of political Dissenters. For the present we can do no more than commend this curious debate to the careful attention of our readers.

THE BIBLE-PRINTING MONOPOLY.

[We have pleasure in publishing *in extenso*] the admirable paper on this subject, prepared by the Rev. Adam Thomson, of Hawick, and read at the recent Conference of the Liberation Society. As its wide circulation is most desirable, we may state that the Committee of the Society are preparing to issue it in two forms—as a shilling pamphlet, and as a threepenny tract. We believe it will be ready in a few days.]

In the good old times of the Tudors, the right of granting monopolies, or the exclusive privilege to individuals of exercising particular trades, was assumed to be an inherent part of the royal prerogative, and was carried out on a scale the records of which people of the present day might be excused for receiving with something like incredulity. "Elizabeth, 'moved thereunto by divers good considerations,'" says a writer in a late number of the *Quarterly Review*, "did not hesitate to grant to Bryan Annersley the sole right to buy and provide steel within her realm; to John Spilman the power of buying rags and making paper; to Schets and his assigns the privilege of buying and transporting ashes and old shoes, to the manifest hurt and detriment of all other dustmen and old clothes collectors. In fact the list of commodities for which monopolies were granted by the 'iron-willed virgin Queen' is almost interminable. The sale of salt, currants, starch, leather, paper, tin, lead, iron, steel, sulphur, oils, bones, powder, and of a hundred other things, was restricted to favoured persons, who were so rapacious as to feel no scruple in raising the price of their articles 1,000 per cent., and upwards. The price of salt, for instance, was raised from 16d. per bushel to 14s. or 15s. The monopolists were armed by royal authority with arbitrary power to oppress the people at their pleasure, to enter houses and search them, and to exact heavy penalties from all who interfered with their prerogative. Monopolies were, in truth, an exorbitant not fixed by law, but regulated by the will of a greedy tradesman, who, having bought his right to extort, was in haste to repay himself and to get rich into the bargain." In the matter of monopolies, "the last ounce which breaks the camel's back" was reached under Elizabeth; and in the reign of

her successor, a statute was passed abolishing the intolerable nuisance.

It is difficult to conceive what would be the outburst of indignation throughout the land were there an attempt to renew, by a stretch of the royal prerogative, any of the ancient monopolies, leaving the country dependent for the supply of even the most insignificant of ordinary mercantile commodities on one or two favoured individuals, and, at the same time, at their mercy alike as to its quality and price. And yet it is a fact—how must it appear to coming generations as "surprising fable, though yet true"—that in this, the middle of the nineteenth century, there exists, and is submitted to with the faintest possible impatience or outcry, a monopoly as close and exclusive as was ever imposed under the most high-handed despotism, and that a monopoly touching nothing less important and sacred than the book which contains the revelation of God's Word to men! There seems to be only one explanation of the strange anomaly, viz., that our rulers consider themselves free to perpetrate a tyranny in matters affecting religion which they would not dare to attempt in matters purely civil; and, more wonderful still, that the people seem to admit the justice of the distinction, and submit meekly to oppression though it bear with the whole weight of its loins in the one case, while they would resent the touch of its little finger in the other. To aggravate alike the anomaly and the injustice in the present instance, England is in bonds, while the other parts of the Empire are free. The unenviable distinction belongs to the people of England, as compared with all other subjects of the British crown, that Royal Letters Patent interpose an infamous monopoly betwixt them and the free printing and publication of the Word of God. In virtue of such Letters Patent, a single mercantile company, consisting of two individuals, has the sole authority—except that a concurrent right is held by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge—to print and publish the Holy Scriptures.

The time, indeed, is not long gone by since Scotland and Ireland were subject to a like iniquity.

In Ireland the monopoly, owing to the comparatively small demand for Bibles, was never of the same pecuniary value as in England or Scotland. What further depreciated it was a clause in the Irish patent specially reserving to the two English Universities the right of exporting Bibles to Ireland; still the monopoly was worth clinging to, and, on a printer of the name of Jackson venturing to print and publish an edition of the Scriptures so far back as the year 1794, the patentee applied to the Irish Court of Chancery for an injunction to restrain him. The injunction, however, was refused, the Lord Chancellor Clare using these memorable words in delivering his judgment:—"I can conceive that the King, as the head of the Church, may say, there shall be but one man who shall print Bibles and Books of Common Prayer for the use of churches and other particular purposes, and none other shall be deemed correct books for such purposes. But I cannot conceive that the King has any prerogative to grant a monopoly as to Bibles for the instruction of mankind in revealed religion. If he had, it would be in the power of the patentee to put what price he pleased upon the book, and thus prevent the instruction of men in the Christian religion. The patent could not mean to give an exclusive right in the printing of Bibles."—Such was the issue of the legal steps taken by the Irish patentee. From that day the patent in Ireland became a nullity, and it has continued so ever since.

In Scotland things took a different course. The case of Scotland formerly was even worse than that of England is now. It is unnecessary to go into the earlier history of the Scottish monopoly, which is, however, abundantly curious. It is sufficient to advert to the state of matters during the currency of the last patent. That patent was granted for a period of forty-one years, commencing with 1798, in favour of James Hunter Blair, Esq., and John Bruce, Esq. The rights of the original patentees descended by inheritance, in consequence of which the patent fell ultimately into the hands of Sir David Hunter Blair, the son of the one, and Miss Cumming Bruce, afterwards Mrs. Tindale Bruce, the niece of the other Bruce. Neither the original patentees nor Sir David Hunter Blair and his lady-associate who succeeded them, pretended to have received an initiation in the mystery of the art of printing, and still less would they have thought of ever degrading themselves by anything so vulgar as that of meddling in its practical working. The management of the business throughout the whole course of the patent was committed to a Mr. Waddel, at a salary, as stated by himself in evidence before a committee of the House of Commons, averaging 800*l.* a-year, with a free dwelling-house, while the patentees contented themselves with the more dignified and agreeable duty of drawing the profits, which, as stated in the same evidence, averaged somewhere about 10,000*l.* annually.† Yet this lady and gentleman possessed the sole right of issuing the Scriptures in Scotland. There was no concurrent right, as in England, on the part either of the Universities, or any other public body. The patentees held an exclusive and undivided monopoly. They even ventured, as occasion offered, to send Bibles into England, but their brother monopolists of the south were not so simple as to allow northern poachers on their

manor, and, by proceedings at law, they speedily put a stop to the aggression;—the English authorities, unfortunately, taking a very different view from the Irish Chancellor. By-and-by, the turn of the Scotch monopolists came to retaliate. Although the latter were entrusted with the supply of all Scotland, yet, as is the case with the English monopolists to this day, they were not only subject to no restriction as to price, and liable to no penalty for inaccuracies, but they were left also entirely at their own discretion as to the editions they should issue. There being much greater variety in the English editions than the Scotch ones, some booksellers in Scotland presumed to order from England editions which were not to be had in their own country, when immediately the monopolists invoked the strong arm of the law, and put them down. A case of deeper interest, however, followed. The Edinburgh Bible Society, and other Bible societies throughout Scotland, had been in the habit of sending a portion of their funds to the British and Foreign Bible Society, and, in return, received from that society a portion of their Bibles for home distribution. In particular, they received copies of an octavo Bible in large type, to which the Scotch patentees had no corresponding edition, and which was much prized by persons in advanced years. Again the monopolists rose to vindicate their sacred rights, and proceeded in an action at law against the directors and leading members of the various Scotch Bible societies. The societies defended themselves,* and a long and expensive litigation ensued. The courts in Scotland decided against the societies, and in favour of the monopolists. The cause then went by appeal to the House of Lords, which confirmed the judgment of the courts below. The decision of the House of Lords was given in 1829, and, from that time until the abolition of the Scotch monopoly, ten years afterwards, every Bible which crossed the Tweed was contraband.

The abolition of the Bible monopoly in Scotland was a work of no small difficulty. A committee of the House of Commons sat on both the Scotch and English patents in the year 1830-31, which was ably presided over by the late Mr. Joseph Hume. But, although most valuable evidence, and most decisive against the monopoly, was furnished by various witnesses, particularly by the late venerable Principal Lee, besides that most startling evidence in the same direction was extorted from the monopolists themselves, the committee broke up without result, except in relation to the exclusive privilege which the monopolists also enjoyed of supplying the Government with stationery. That privilege was taken from the Scotch monopolists—subject to a payment to them by the Government, by way of compensation, of 12½ per cent. on all the Government stationery purchased during the remaining currency of the patent. But, as regards the monopoly in Bibles, the committee left matters as it found them; and its labours passed away, notwithstanding all the mass of evidence collected, without seeming to leave almost any trace even in the public mind. In 1837, however, when the Scotch patent had only two years to run, another committee was appointed to deal with that patent alone. That committee was presided over most efficiently by the late excellent Lord Murray, then Lord-Advocate; Mr. Hume, the chairman of the former committee, being one of its most zealous and indefatigable members. Of the witnesses who appeared before that committee it is only justice to particularise the late Mr. John Childs, of Bungay, who could speak with authority as a veteran practical printer, and whose minute and careful calculations as to the actual cost of the various editions of the Scriptures were of invaluable service to the cause of freedom. The writer may perhaps be pardoned the indelicacy—if such it be—of particularising also his venerated father, the Rev. Dr. Adam Thomson, of Coldstream, who gave himself, heart and soul, to the emancipation of the Bible from the fetters of monopoly, and of all State control, and who, in his various appearances before the committee, laboured to prove—to use his own words—"that all monopolies are bad; that, of all monopolies, monopolies in religion are the worst; and that, of all monopolies in religion, a monopoly of the Word of God is the most outrageous." The committee went about its work with praiseworthy diligence and expedition, and, within three months of its first sitting, presented its report to the House of Commons. In that report it was recommended "that the Queen's printers' patent in Scotland should not be renewed, and that the people of Scotland should have the advantage of the competition which the free introduction of Bibles and Testaments from the presses of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and her Majesty's printers in England, will afford."‡ The report further recommended that the Bible trade should be thrown open in Scotland itself, subject, however, to certain restrictions, and certain privileges in favour of particular parties, which were not a little offensive.

The publication of the report excited in some quarters violent opposition. The fate of the monopoly was sealed, so far as regarded the transference of it to any private individual or company; but a powerful attempt was made to secure the renewal of the patent in favour of the Scottish universities, and the application of the profits to the benefit of those seats of learning. This proposal, urged by highly influential parties, had been all but conceded by the Government. In the mean time, however, Dr. Thomson had succeeded, by earnest and persevering efforts, in thoroughly rousing various important bodies, and the public mind in Scotland generally, on the subject. At the same time, he watched the enemy at every step; and his sleepless vigilance, and almost unceasing journeyings, public appeals from the platform and the press, personal interviews with members of Government, and epistolary correspondence both with them and other members of Parliament, whose influence was brought to bear on them, were at length rewarded by an official announcement by Lord John Russell in the House of Commons, that the Government had resolved "not to renew the monopoly in favour of any individual or any corporation." The Government proved true to the letter of that announcement, but a second battle had to be fought in resisting certain measures proposed to be taken for the alleged object of securing the purity of the text. In the issue

* The memorial on behalf of the societies, to be laid before counsel, was prepared by the late Principal Lee, and was afterwards extended to a large octavo volume, published at Edinburgh in 1824. This was followed by an additional memorial, published in 1826. Both publications show immense extent and singular accuracy of research, and abound in very curious, as well as valuable, information.

† See Report of Committee of the House of Commons, 1837.

* Irish Term Reports, Vol. I., p. 304, Dublin 1796, quoted by Dr. Lee in Additional Memorial, pp. 112, 114.

† See Report of Committee on King's Printers' Patents of 1830, 1831. Questions 270, 275, 283.

* "Quarterly Review," for January, 1837, pp. 137, 8, Article, Patents.

the proposed measures were greatly modified—the sting was in a great measure taken out of them—and the result has been, that, since July, 1839, when the patent expired, the Bible-printing trade in Scotland has been thrown open, subject only to the superintendence of a Government Board, who require printers to find security for the text of every several edition, and also to lodge a copy of each edition in successive sheets as it passes through press. The Board employs readers to revise the copy; and, on its being found correctly printed, licence is given by the Lord Advocate to publish, as by the authority of the Crown. This arrangement, whatever objections may be against it in theory, and utterly unnecessary as it is for its professed purpose, is not found practically to impose any injurious restriction, the Board giving to publishers every reasonable facility.

The opening up of the Bible trade in Scotland furnishes one of the most remarkable illustrations of the superiority of free competition over monopoly. The reduction of price, and the increase of circulation, have been enormous. The facts on these points are closely intertwined with the working, ever since, of the monopoly in England. Before detailing them, however, it may be proper to advert more particularly than has yet been done to the precise nature of the English monopoly and the foundation on which it rests. The privilege of the two Universities is founded simply on some ancient licences from the Crown to print books in general, these licences being granted at a time when no person could print anything without the royal authority. This might seem a very slender foundation for the right claimed by them in the face of such a patent as that held by the Queen's Printer, the exclusive clauses of which, as will be seen immediately, are expressed in the most unreserved terms possible. In the year 1758, however, in the case of *Baskett v. the University of Cambridge*, these licences were sustained by the Court of King's Bench, as vesting in the Universities a right, concurrent with that of the King's Printer, to print Bibles; and the right has never since been questioned. The prerogative of the Queen's Printer rests on a very different footing, being defined and secured by special patent. The patent at present current was granted in the reign of George IV., and is for the term of thirty years, dating from 21st January, 1830. It bears to have been granted—"so runs the royal document—"for divers good causes and considerations Us at this time especially moving, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion." The favoured individuals are "Our beloved and trusty Andrew Strahan" (who held the same place on the preceding patent), "George Eyre, and Andrew Spottiswoode, and each of them, their and each of their executors, administrators, and assigns, severally and respectively." In virtue of these terms, on Strahan's death, his nephew, Spottiswoode, had his uncle's share of the patent added to his own, and the patent is now exclusively in the hands of Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode. By the Royal Grant the patentees are appointed printers, in addition to Acts of Parliament, &c., of "all and singular Bibles and New Testaments whatsoever, in the English tongue or in any other tongue whatsoever, of any translation with notes or without notes, and also of all Books of Common Prayer." The way in which they are secured in the exclusive enjoyment of these privileges will sufficiently appear from the following prohibitory clauses:—"And in order that no one do presume to impede or in any wise disturb the said Andrew Strahan, George Eyre, and Andrew Spottiswoode, or either of them, their or either of their executors, administrators, or assigns, during the aforesaid term to them granted in the said office, in rightfully and duly exercising their said office, or to do anything whatsoever whereby the profits which may accrue to the said Andrew Strahan, George Eyre, and Andrew Spottiswoode, or any of them, their or either of their executors, administrators, or assigns, by reason of the said office, may be diminished, we prohibit and enjoin, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, forbid all and singular the subjects of us, our heirs and successors, whatsoever, and whosoever abiding, and all others whatsoever, that neither they nor any of them, neither by themselves nor by any other or others, during the said last mentioned term of thirty years, print, or cause to be printed, within that part of our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called England, any volume, book, or work, or any volumes, books, or works, the printing of which we have by these presents granted to Andrew Strahan, George Eyre, and Andrew Spottiswoode, their executors and assigns; nor any Bibles or New Testaments in the English tongue, of any translation, with notes or without notes, or any Books of Common Prayer; nor import, or cause to be imported, sell, or cause to be sold, any books, volumes, or works whatsoever in the English tongue, or in the English tongue mixed with any other tongue whatsoever, printed in parts beyond the seas, or in foreign parts out of that part of our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called England, being such as have been or may be lawfully printed by the said Andrew Strahan, George Eyre, and Andrew Spottiswoode, or either of them, their or either of their administrators, executors, and assigns, or their or either of their deputy or deputies, by virtue of these presents, under the penalties and forfeitures by the laws and statutes of this realm in that behalf made and provided, or that may be hereafter provided; forbidding also, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, firmly prohibiting and enjoining that no others shall, in any manner or by any colour or pretext whatsoever, presume or dare to reprint in any manner whatsoever, or purchase elsewhere printed, any book or books, or any work or works whatsoever that may be printed by the said Andrew Strahan, George Eyre, or Andrew Spottiswoode, or either of them, their or either of their executors, administrators, or assigns, by virtue of these presents."

It thus appears that, in terms of his patent, the Queen's Printer has the right to print and publish, and (with the exception of the two Universities) has the power of putting down every other who attempts to print and publish the Bible in any form or language. Every man who prints or imports, every man who publishes or sells, any copy of the Scriptures in the original language, or in any other language ancient or modern, or any new translation, or any commentary having the text appended to it, or any polyglot, is at his mercy. The patentee has only to apply for an injunction to the

Court of Chancery, and the offender is crushed. True, the monopolist has learned that, in this case, "discretion is the better part of valour," and, with a wise regard to his own interest, has confined his prohibitions to the Bible chiefly in demand, that of the authorised English version. But, even if we had any security for him observing in continuance this restriction, the outrage of the monopoly would still be sufficiently monstrous, and it is high time, surely, for the people of England to bestir themselves, and resolve to be conclusively delivered from it.

The only two grounds on which we have ever heard the monopoly defended will not stand a moment's examination. The monopoly, it has been said, by throwing the issue of the Scriptures into the hands of a single responsible party, secures accuracy in printing. How does it do so? There is no penalty for incorrectness; and who ever knew independence of all control, and all competition, incite a man to do his duty well? But the history of the Bible under the monopoly, both in England and Scotland, settles the matter. Until of late years, when the public mind has become more awake, and the monopolists have had the fear of abolition before their eyes, there was no standard book so inaccurately printed as the Bible. The errors in authorised editions—that is, editions issued by the privileged printers—have been almost innumerable. It were easy to adduce some very extraordinary specimens. Thus one old edition, printed in England by the then King's printer, omitted the very important particle "not," in the seventh commandment. An old Scotch edition, again, by a similar omission, makes the apostle Paul say, "Know ye not, that the righteous shall not inherit the kingdom of God." Another Scotch edition makes the "four beasts" in the Apocalypse, the "four beasts;" while Baskett's folio Bible, printed at Oxford in 1717, has for the running-title at Luke xxii., instead of "the parable of the vineyard," "the parable of the vineyard," whence it went by the name of the *Vinegar Bible*. But, not to multiply instances of blunders simply ludicrous, will it be believed that the errors in some of the editions printed since the beginning of the present century may be reckoned by thousands? The most flagrant case is that given in evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons, by Mr. George Offor, who states that a schoolfellow of his had corrected a copy of a nonpareil Bible printed at Oxford, and found no fewer than 12,000 errors in it, of which he sent a list to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, in return, sent him a handsome letter and 10*l.* for his trouble. No doubt the great bulk of these errors are of a trifling nature, and none of them perhaps fitted to produce any pernicious effect. But what do they say for a system which pretends to secure the pink of accuracy? Recent editions, it is admitted, have been very different. But if a monopolist produces a correct edition, it is in spite of his monopoly, not in virtue of it. The tendency of monopoly is to set men asleep; it is free competition which puts them on their mettle.

The monopoly has also been defended on the ground of securing greater cheapness. If one or two individuals, it has been said, may count on supplying a whole nation, they can afford to sell at lower rates than when the sale is divided amongst all who choose to become competitors. But, when was it ever known that a monopolist gave up his advantages for the benefit of the public? Here, however, the effect of the abolition of the Bible monopoly in Scotland is better than a thousand arguments. Take the two following Bibles as a specimen:—The 12mo. or school Bible, bound in sheep, which, during the time of the monopoly, used to be sold at 3*s.* 6*d.*, is now reduced to 13*d.*; and the 24mo. or pocket Bible, bound in embossed roan, with gilt edges, which used to be sold at 5*s.*, is now reduced to 1*s.* The reduction, however, was not confined to Scotland. Dr. Thomson, having fought the battle in his own country, carried the war into England by holding public meetings in some of the most important English towns, for the purpose of showing what Scotland had secured and England should demand. He was speedily joined in the agitation by Dr. Campbell, of London, whose stirring and eloquent appeals in his famous series of letters, subscribed "the author of Jethro," produced prodigious public excitement. Even the monopolist became alarmed, and a letter appeared in the *Times* (November, 1840), signed "Andrew Spottiswoode," warning the public against being deluded by the misrepresentations of these agitators, the disinterested writer gravely assuring his readers, that "whatever glosses may have been put upon the subject, it has never yet been shown to those who would take the trouble to investigate, that equal efficiency or cheapness could be obtained upon any other system than the present for supplying copies of the Holy Scriptures to the public." Notwithstanding Mr. Spottiswoode's warning, the agitation went on, and became every day more threatening; the people were foolish enough to believe the agitators rather than the patentee. Meanwhile Mr. Spottiswoode had the wisdom to re-consider the matter, and, within little more than three months of the time that his letter appeared in the *Times*, there appeared an advertisement by him in the same newspaper announcing an immense reduction in the prices of his Bibles, with an annexed list. The prices total of his list of all editions as it stood in November, 1840, amounted to 20*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; as announced in February, 1841, they had fallen to 9*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* In fact the Scotch prices had been forced upon England. Nor should it ever be forgotten that, step by step, alongside the reduction of price, came an increase of circulation. "The great increase which has resulted from the abolition of the monopoly," say her Majesty's Bible Board for Scotland in their report for the year ending 1846, "is placed in a still more imposing point of view, when we advert to the fact, that the number of Bibles printed under the superintendence of the Scotch Board during the year 1846, exceeds the total number printed by authority in Great Britain during either of the years 1832, 1833." "But what," says Dr. Thomson in a pamphlet entitled *Bible Emancipation*, which followed close on the publication of the report just quoted from,—"What must be the increase of Bibles in England now, when, besides all that have been sold by booksellers to individuals, to families, to schools and congregations, there were disposed of by the British and Foreign Bible Society alone during last year, the enormous

number of 1,441,651, being 525,840 copies more than in the preceding year; and I may add, being probably above a million more than in any year prior to the abolition of the monopoly in Scotland."

This paper having already exceeded prescribed bounds, the writer will close with venturing to offer one or two practical suggestions in relation to the approaching crisis in connexion with the monopoly in England.

1. The current patent will expire on 21st January next. Let there be a fixed resolve that then the present system shall for ever "cease and determine," and that the patent shall not be renewed in favour either of any private individual or company, or any public body. The patent overthrown the Universities will be innocuous, their licences giving them no exclusive right. They will thus be merged in the crowd of free-trade printers. None surely will say, "We have already the practical fruits of freedom in the reduction of price which the change in Scotland has forced on the English market, and, therefore, there is no need to bestir ourselves." Let the patent be renewed, and the prices may rise again; let it be destroyed, and increased competition will lead to still further reduction. But, were it otherwise—were the question of price out of the case altogether—is there no such thing as principle? And are these the days in which the principle of free trade is to continue flagrantly sacrificed, and the still more sacred principle, that it is not for man to restrain and fetter the Word of God—that Word which it becomes us to labour and pray may have "free course and be glorified?"

2. As the most effectual means of securing the abolition of the patent, let immediate measures be taken to secure the appointment of a Committee of the House of Commons to consider the matter. The witnesses, if properly selected, need not be numerous, and there is nothing to hinder the Committee completing its labours within less time than that occupied by the Scotch Committee, which was only about three months. Let it not be said, that the subject is sufficiently illuminated by Blue books already in existence. Every one knows that these venerable tomes are seldom drawn forth from the dust and cobwebs to which they are speedily consigned. Let a fresh Committee be appointed as in the case of Scotland; and the evidence laid by it on the table of the House, together with its own report, which, it may be presumed, will be favourable, will, as happened in the Scotch case, prove the mightiest of all levers for moving both the public mind and the Government—a lever, indeed, the force of which no Government will dare resist.

3. In the event of Government determining to withdraw the patent, let care be taken that what follows shall be not merely nominal, but real freedom. Let any arrangements as to the paper-duty be looked to. The duty on paper amounts to from a fifth to a sixth part of the entire price, being 1*d.* per pound. That duty is remitted on all Bibles printed at present. Let care be taken that a similar privilege be not granted to certain favoured parties in future, and withheld from others, and that either all shall have the drawback, or none shall have it. In particular, let a watchful eye be kept on any arrangements which may be proposed under the plea of securing accuracy. Free competition is itself the best security. If a man prints a glaringly inaccurate edition, it is impossible, in the case of such a book as the Bible, that the inaccuracy can fail to be immediately detected and exposed, the consequences of which will be that the edition will become unsaleable, the capital invested in it be lost, and the printer's reputation ruined. But, as there will be much real and more pretended alarm, it is almost certain that some such measure will be attempted as that of a Government Board of Supervision, as in the case of Scotland. In this event, two points must be attended to. First of all, let care be taken that the Board shall impose no practical restriction on free and full competition. And, next, let the composition of the Board be looked after. The case of Scotland is here a warning. The Scotch Board consists of the Lord Advocate, Solicitor-General, and Moderator of the General Assembly for the time being, with certain other members, all of whom it is provided shall be members of the Established Church. This sectarian constitution, though not extending, according to the constitution of the Board, to the Secretaryship (the emoluments of which are 500*l.* a year), is yet extended to it practically. Accordingly, when the first secretary, the late able and amiable Dr. Welsh, cast in his lot with the Free Church at the disruption, he had to abdicate his post, and give place to its present occupant—who, it must be admitted, fills it well—Dr. Robertson. Indeed, the Secretaryship of the Bible Board has hitherto been a mere appanage of the Established Church, and made use of for eking out the scanty income of its Edinburgh Professor of Church History, Dr. Welsh having formerly held that professorship, as Dr. Robertson does now. Scotland, it is hoped, will not submit to the continuance of this system in the event of future appointments. But let England take warning, and insist from the first that the Test Act, abolished in everything else, shall not be revived in this, and that the members of the board—if such there be—shall be chosen simply on the ground of qualifications for the work, and without reference to sect or party.

In one word, let the watchword be—*Entire emancipation of the Bible from the fetters of State monopoly and control.* What is earthly royalty that it should dare to control the publication of Heaven's Law? Long may the people of England rally round and support the throne, but let them not be ashamed, or afraid, to tell an earthly throne that it shall not intercept the Word that comes from the throne of God.

THE RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND.

The "revivalists," as they are called, are making astonishing progress in the north. It is no unusual thing, according to the Belfast papers, to see mills stopped in the busiest part of the day, in consequence of the hands leaving off work to attend meetings for prayer, and it is at these gatherings that the people are "struck," that is, suddenly afflicted with an awful sense of their guilt, which makes them writhe and scream, and often lie without

* See Townley's "Illustrations of Biblical Literature," quoted by Horne. Introduction to "Critical Study of New Testament," Vol. II., pp. 257, 258.

† See Dr. Lee's "Memorial," p. 185.

‡ Report of Committee, 1840—51, Questions 1494—1496.

* The discreditable circumstances connected with Dr. Welsh's dismissal by the Government are fully detailed by A. Dunlop, Esq., N.P., in his valuable Memoir of Dr. Welsh, prefixed to a volume of the doctor's posthumous sermons.

* The patent is given at length in Appendix to the Report of the Committee of 1830—31.

tions directed to the said Board; and of the several reports from time to time presented by the Board to her Majesty. The motion was agreed to.

What course the Government may pursue on this question is uncertain, but it is not unlikely that they may propose to abolish the patent, and establish a Board for England constituted on the plan of the Scotch Board. Much will depend upon the character of the returns moved for by Mr. Dunlop.

THE CHURCH-RATE QUESTION IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH on Monday night moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the present operation of the law and practice respecting the assessment and levy of Church-rates. The motion was agreed to without opposition. After the expression of opinion on the part of members of the Episcopal Bench and Liberal Peers, Earl Granville, as the Ministerial leader in the Upper House, felt it desirable to acquiesce in the proposed committee, though he declared truly enough that "committees of inquiry on the subject had been multiplied and blue-books accumulated upon blue-books until the result had been rather to confuse than to enlighten." Lord Granville however, reserves his liberty of action in respect to any measure that may come up from "another place;" but it is evident that the Duke of Marlborough's object in moving for a committee is to furnish a decent excuse for again getting rid of Sir John Trelawny's bill should it make its appearance in their lordship's House before the short session is closed.

The noble duke seems to think that by means of his Select Committee he shall "obtain a certain amount of information which will be of the highest importance in the settlement of the question." What that important information may be, we are at a loss to imagine, though, judging from his grace's speech, the main end of the inquiry would appear to be the constitution and objects of the Liberation Society, which he denounced in set terms as the fomenters of the Anti-Church-rate agitation, and the enemies alike of the Established Church and the hereditary monarchy. We see with regret that the Bishop of London, departing from the moderate policy he has hitherto pursued, has made common cause with his brethren of the Episcopal Bench in defending the Church-rate exaction, and asserts that the demand for total abolition proceeds only from a small section of political Dissenters. For the present we can do no more than commend this curious debate to the careful attention of our readers.

THE BIBLE-PRINTING MONOPOLY.

[We have pleasure in publishing *in extenso* the admirable paper on this subject, prepared by the Rev. Adam Thomson, of Hawick, and read at the recent Conference of the Liberation Society. As its wide circulation is most desirable, we may state that the Committee of the Society are preparing to issue it in two forms—as a shilling pamphlet, and as a threepenny tract. We believe it will be ready in a few days.]

In the good old times of the Tudors, the right of granting monopolies, or the exclusive privilege to individuals of exercising particular trades, was assumed to be an inherent part of the royal prerogative, and was carried out on a scale the records of which people of the present day might be excused for receiving with something like incredulity. "Elizabeth, 'moved thereunto by divers good considerations,'" says a writer in a late number of the *Quarterly Review*, "did not hesitate to grant to Bryan Annersley the sole right to buy and provide steel within her realm; to John Spilman the power of buying rags and making paper; to Schets and his assignees the privilege of buying and transporting ashes and old shoes, to the manifest hurt and detriment of all other dustmen and old clothes collectors. In fact the list of commodities for which monopolies were granted by the 'iron-willed virgin Queen' is almost interminable. The sale of salt, currants, starch, leather, paper, tin, lead, iron, steel, sulphur, oils, bones, powder, and of a hundred other things, was restricted to favoured persons, who were so rapacious as to feel no scruple in raising the price of their articles 1,000 per cent., and upwards. The price of salt, for instance, was raised from 16d. per bushel to 14s. or 15s. The monopolists were armed by royal authority with arbitrary power to oppress the people at their pleasure, to enter houses and search them, and to exact heavy penalties from all who interfered with their prerogative. Monopolies were, in truth, an exorbitant not fixed by law, but regulated by the will of a greedy tradesman, who, having bought his right to extort, was in haste to repay himself and to get rich into the bargain." * In the matter of monopolies, "the last ounce which breaks the camel's back" was reached under Elizabeth; and in the reign of

her successor, a statute was passed abolishing the intolerable nuisance.

It is difficult to conceive what would be the outburst of indignation throughout the land were there an attempt to renew, by a stretch of the royal prerogative, any of the ancient monopolies, leaving the country dependent for the supply of even the most insignificant of ordinary mercantile commodities on one or two favoured individuals, and, at the same time, at their mercy alike as to its quality and price. And yet it is a fact—how must it appear to coming generations as "surpassing fable, though yet true"—that in this, the middle of the nineteenth century, there exists, and is submitted to with the faintest possible impatience or outcry, a monopoly as close and exclusive as was ever imposed under the most high-handed despotism, and that a monopoly touching nothing less important and sacred than the book which contains the revelation of God's Word to men! There seems to be only one explanation of the strange anomaly, viz., that our rulers consider themselves free to perpetrate a tyranny in matters affecting religion which they would not dare to attempt in matters purely civil; and, more wonderful still, that the people seem to admit the justice of the distinction, and submit meekly to oppression though it bear with the whole weight of its loins in the one case, while they would resent the touch of its little finger in the other. To aggravate alike the anomaly and the injustice in the present instance, England is in bonds, while the other parts of the Empire are free. The unenviable distinction belongs to the people of England, as compared with all other subjects of the British crown, that Royal Letters Patent interpose an infamous monopoly betwixt them and the free printing and publication of the Word of God. In virtue of such Letters Patent, a single mercantile company, consisting of two individuals, has the sole authority—except that a concurrent right is held by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge—to print and publish the Holy Scriptures.

The time, indeed, is not long gone by since Scotland and Ireland were subject to a like iniquity.

In Ireland the monopoly, owing to the comparatively small demand for Bibles, was never of the same pecuniary value as in England or Scotland. What further depreciated it was a clause in the Irish patent specially reserving to the two English Universities the right of exporting Bibles to Ireland; still the monopoly was worth clinging to, and, on a printer of the name of Jackson venturing to print and publish an edition of the Scriptures so far back as the year 1794, the patentee applied to the Irish Court of Chancery for an injunction to restrain him. The injunction, however, was refused, the Lord Chancellor Clare using these memorable words in delivering his judgment:—"I can conceive that the King, as the head of the Church, may say, there shall be but one man who shall print Bibles and Books of Common Prayer for the use of churches and other particular purposes, and none other shall be deemed correct books for such purposes. But I cannot conceive that the King has any prerogative to grant a monopoly as to Bibles for the instruction of mankind in revealed religion. If he had, it would be in the power of the patentee to put what price he pleased upon the book, and thus prevent the instruction of men in the Christian religion. The patent could not mean to give an exclusive right in the printing of Bibles."†—Such was the issue of the legal steps taken by the Irish patentee. From that day the patent in Ireland became a nullity, and it has continued so ever since.

In Scotland things took a different course. The case of Scotland formerly was even worse than that of England is now. It is unnecessary to go into the earlier history of the Scottish monopoly, which is, however, abundantly curious. It is sufficient to advert to the state of matters during the currency of the last patent. That patent was granted for a period of forty-one years, commencing with 1798, in favour of James Hunter Blair, Esq., and John Bruce, Esq. The rights of the original patentees descended by inheritance, in consequence of which the patent fell ultimately into the hands of Sir David Hunter Blair, the son of the one, and Miss Cumming Bruce, afterwards Mrs. Tindale Bruce, the niece of the other Bruce. Neither the original patentees nor Sir David Hunter Blair and his lady-associate who succeeded them, pretended to have received an initiation in the mystery of the art of printing, and still less would they have thought of ever degrading themselves by anything so vulgar as that of meddling in its practical working. The management of the business throughout the whole course of the patent was committed to a Mr. Waddel, at a salary, as stated by himself in evidence before a committee of the House of Commons, averaging 800*l.* a-year, with a free dwelling-house, while the patentees contented themselves with the more dignified and agreeable duty of drawing the profits, which, as stated in the same evidence, averaged somewhere about 10,000*l.* annually.‡ Yet this lady and gentleman possessed the sole right of issuing the Scriptures in Scotland. There was no concurrent right, as in England, on the part either of the Universities, or any other public body. The patentees held an exclusive and undivided monopoly. They even ventured, as occasion offered, to send Bibles into England, but their brother monopolists of the south were not so simple as to allow northern poachers on their

manor, and, by proceedings at law, they speedily put a stop to the aggression;—the English authorities, unfortunately, taking a very different view from the Irish Chancellor. By-and-by, the turn of the Scotch monopolists came to retaliate. Although the latter were entrusted with the supply of all Scotland, yet, as is the case with the English monopolists to this day, they were not only subject to no restriction as to price, and liable to no penalty for inaccuracies, but they were left also entirely at their own discretion as to the editions they should issue. There being much greater variety in the English editions than the Scotch ones, some booksellers in Scotland presumed to order from England editions which were not to be had in their own country, when immediately the monopolists invoked the strong arm of the law, and put them down. A case of deeper interest, however, followed. The Edinburgh Bible Society, and other Bible societies throughout Scotland, had been in the habit of sending a portion of their funds to the British and Foreign Bible Society, and, in return, received from that society a portion of their Bibles for home distribution. In particular, they received copies of an octavo Bible in large type, to which the Scotch patentees had no corresponding edition, and which was much prized by persons in advanced years. Again the monopolists rose to vindicate their sacred rights, and proceeded in an action at law against the directors and leading members of the various Scotch Bible societies. The societies defended themselves,* and a long and expensive litigation ensued. The courts in Scotland decided against the societies, and in favour of the monopolists. The cause then went by appeal to the House of Lords, which confirmed the judgment of the courts below. The decision of the House of Lords was given in 1829, and, from that time until the abolition of the Scotch monopoly, ten years afterwards, every Bible which crossed the Tweed was contraband.

The abolition of the Bible monopoly in Scotland was a work of no small difficulty. A committee of the House of Commons sat on both the Scotch and English patents in the year 1830-31, which was ably presided over by the late Mr. Joseph Hume. But, although most valuable evidence, and most decisive against the monopoly, was furnished by various witnesses, particularly by the late venerable Principal Lee, besides that most startling evidence in the same direction was extorted from the monopolists themselves, the committee broke up without result, except in relation to the exclusive privilege which the monopolists also enjoyed of supplying the Government with stationery. That privilege was taken from the Scotch monopolists—subject to a payment to them by the Government, by way of compensation, of 12½ per cent. on all the Government stationery purchased during the remaining currency of the patent. But, as regards the monopoly in Bibles, the committee left matters as it found them; and its labours passed away, notwithstanding all the mass of evidence collected, without seeming to leave almost any trace even in the public mind. In 1837, however, when the Scotch patent had only two years to run, another committee was appointed to deal with that patent alone. That committee was presided over most efficiently by the late excellent Lord Murray, then Lord Advocate; Mr. Hume, the chairman of the former committee, being one of its most zealous and indefatigable members. Of the witnesses who appeared before that committee it is only justice to particularise the late Mr. John Childs, of Bungay, who could speak with authority as a veteran practical printer, and whose minute and careful calculations as to the actual cost of the various editions of the Scriptures were of invaluable service to the cause of freedom. The writer may perhaps be pardoned the indelicacy—if such it be—of particularising also his venerated father, the Rev. Dr. Adam Thomson, of Coldstream, who gave himself, heart and soul, to the emancipation of the Bible from the fetters of monopoly, and of all State control, and who, in his various appearances before the committee, laboured to prove—to use his own words—"that all monopolies are bad; that, of all monopolies, monopolies in religion are the worst; and that, of all monopolies in religion, a monopoly of the Word of God is the most outrageous." The committee went about its work with praiseworthy diligence and expedition, and, within three months of its first sitting, presented its report to the House of Commons. In that report it was recommended "that the Queen's printers' patent in Scotland should not be renewed, and that the people of Scotland should have the advantage of the competition which the free introduction of Bibles and Testaments from the presses of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and her Majesty's printers in England, will afford."† The report further recommended that the Bible trade should be thrown open in Scotland itself, subject, however, to certain restrictions, and certain privileges in favour of particular parties, which were not a little offensive.

The publication of the report excited in some quarters violent opposition. The fate of the monopoly was sealed, so far as regarded the transference of it to any private individual or company; but a powerful attempt was made to secure the renewal of the patent in favour of the Scottish universities, and the application of the profits to the benefit of those seats of learning. This proposal, urged by highly influential parties, had been all but conceded by the Government. In the mean time, however, Dr. Thomson had succeeded, by earnest and persevering efforts, in thoroughly rousing various important bodies, and the public mind in Scotland generally, on the subject. At the same time, he watched the enemy at every step; and his sleepless vigilance, and almost unceasing journeyings, public appeals from the platform and the press, personal interviews with members of Government, and epistolary correspondence both with them and other members of Parliament, whose influence was brought to bear on them, were at length rewarded by an official announcement by Lord John Russell in the House of Commons, that the Government had resolved "not to renew the monopoly in favour of any individual or any corporation."‡ The Government proved true to the letter of that announcement, but a second battle had to be fought in resisting certain measures proposed to be taken for the alleged object of securing the purity of the text. In the issue

* The memorial on behalf of the societies, to be laid before counsel, was prepared by the late Principal Lee, and was afterwards extended to a large octavo volume, published at Edinburgh in 1824. This was followed by an additional memorial, published in 1826. Both publications show immense extent and singular accuracy of research, and abound in very curious, as well as valuable, information.

† See Report of Committee of the House of Commons, 1837.

* *Irish Term Reports*, Vol. I., p. 304, Dublin 1796, quoted by Dr. Lee in *Additional Memorial*, pp. 112, 114.

† See Report of Committee on King's Printers' Patents of 1830, 1831. *Questions* 270, 273, 283.

* *Quarterly Review*, for January, 1859, pp. 137, 8, Article, Patents.

the proposed measures were greatly modified—the sting was in a great measure taken out of them—and the result has been, that, since July, 1839, when the patent expired, the Bible-printing trade in Scotland has been thrown open, subject only to the superintendence of a Government Board, who require printers to find security for the text of every several edition, and also to lodge a copy of each edition in successive sheets as it passes through press. The Board employs readers to revise the copy; and, on its being found correctly printed, licence is given by the Lord Advocate to publish, as by the authority of the Crown. It is arrangement, whatever objections may be against it in theory, and utterly unnecessary as it is for its professed purpose, is not found practically to impose any injurious restriction, the Board giving to publishers every reasonable facility.

The opening up of the Bible trade in Scotland furnishes one of the most remarkable illustrations of the superiority of free competition over monopoly. The reduction of price, and the increase of circulation, have been enormous. The facts on these points are closely intertwined with the working, ever since, of the monopoly in England. Before detailing them, however, it may be proper to advert more particularly than has yet been done to the precise nature of the English monopoly and the foundation on which it rests. The privilege of the two Universities is founded simply on some ancient licences from the Crown to print books in general, these licences being granted at a time when no person could print anything without the royal authority. This might seem a very slender foundation for the right claimed by them in the face of such a patent as that held by the Queen's Printer, the exclusive clauses of which, as will be seen immediately, are expressed in the most unreserved terms possible. In the year 1758, however, in the case of *Baskett v. the University of Cambridge*, these licences were sustained by the Court of King's Bench, as vesting in the Universities a right, concurrent with that of the King's Printer, to print Bibles; and the right has never since been questioned. The prerogative of the Queen's Printer rests on a very different footing, being defined and secured by special patent. The patent at present current was granted in the reign of George IV., and is for the term of thirty years, dating from 21st January, 1830. It bears to have been granted—so runs the royal document—"for divers good causes and considerations Us at this time especially moving, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion." The favoured individuals are "Our beloved and trusty Andrew Strahan" (who held the same place under the preceding patent), "George Eyre, and Andrew Spottiswoode, and each of them, their and each of their executors, administrators, and assigns, severally and respectively." In virtue of these terms, on Strahan's death, his nephew, Spottiswoode, had his uncle's share of the patent added to his own, and the patent is now exclusively in the hands of Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode. By the Royal Grant the patentees are appointed printers, in addition to Acts of Parliament, &c., of "all and singular Bibles and New Testaments whatsoever, in the English tongue or in any other tongue whatsoever, of any translation with notes or without notes, and also of all Books of Common Prayer." The way in which they are secured in the exclusive enjoyment of these privileges will sufficiently appear from the following prohibitory clauses:—"And in order that no one do presume to impede or in any wise disturb the said Andrew Strahan, George Eyre, and Andrew Spottiswoode, or either of them, their or either of their executors, administrators, or assigns, during the aforesaid term to them granted in the said office, in rightfully and duly exercising their said office, or to do anything whatsoever whereby the profits which may accrue to the said Andrew Strahan, George Eyre, and Andrew Spottiswoode, or any of them, their or either of their executors, administrators or assigns, by reason of the said office, may be diminished, we prohibit and enjoin, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, forbid all and singular the subjects of us, our heirs and successors, whatsoever, and whosoever abiding, and all others whatsoever, that neither they nor any of them, neither by themselves nor by any other or others, during the said last mentioned term of thirty years, print, or cause to be printed, within that part of our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called England, any volume, book, or work, or any volumes, books, or works, the printing of which we have by these presents granted to Andrew Strahan, George Eyre, and Andrew Spottiswoode, their executors and assigns; nor any Bibles or New Testaments in the English tongue, or any translation, with notes or without notes, or any Books of Common Prayer; nor import, or cause to be imported, sell, or cause to be sold, any books, volumes, or works whatsoever in the English tongue, or in the English tongue mixed with any other tongue whatsoever, printed in parts beyond the seas, or in foreign parts out of that part of our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called England, being such as have been or may be lawfully printed by the said Andrew Strahan, George Eyre, and Andrew Spottiswoode, or either of them, their or either of their administrators, executors, and assigns, or their or either of their deputy or deputies, by virtue of these presents, under the penalties and forfeitures by the laws and statutes of this realm in that behalf made and provided, or that may be hereafter provided; forbidding also, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, firmly prohibiting and enjoining that no others shall, in any manner or by any colour or pretext whatsoever, presume or dare to reprint in any manner whatsoever, or purchase elsewhere printed, any book or books, or any work or works whatsoever that may be printed by the said Andrew Strahan, George Eyre, or Andrew Spottiswoode, or either of them, their or either of their executors, administrators, or assigns, by virtue of these presents."

It thus appears that, in terms of his patent, the Queen's Printer has the right to print and publish, and (with the exception of the two Universities) has the power of putting down every other who attempts to print and publish the Bible in any form or language. Every man who prints or imports, every man who publishes or sells, any copy of the Scriptures in the original languages, or in any other language ancient or modern, or any new translation, or any commentary having the text appended to it, or any polyglot, is at his mercy. The patentee has only to apply for an injunction to the

Court of Chancery, and the offender is crushed. True, the monopolist has learned that, in this case, "discretion is the better part of valour," and, with a wise regard to his own interest, has confined his prohibitions to the Bible chiefly in demand, that of the authorised English version. But, even if we had any security for him observing in continuance this restriction, the outrage of the monopoly would still be sufficiently monstrous, and it is high time, surely, for the people of England to bestir themselves, and resolve to be conclusively delivered from it.

The only two grounds on which we have ever heard the monopoly defended will not stand a moment's examination. The monopoly, it has been said, by throwing the issue of the Scriptures into the hands of a single responsible party, secures accuracy in printing. How does it do so? There is no penalty for incorrectness; and who ever knew independence of all control, and all competition, incite a man to do his duty well? But the history of the Bible under the monopoly, both in England and Scotland, settles the matter. Until of late years, when the public mind has become more awake, and the monopolists have had the fear of abolition before their eyes, there was no standard book so inaccurately printed as the Bible. The errors in authorised editions—that is, editions issued by the privileged printers—have been almost innumerable. It were easy to adduce some very extraordinary specimens. Thus one old edition, printed in England by the then King's printer, omitted the very important particle "not," in the seventh commandment. An old Scotch edition, again, by a similar omission, makes the apostle Paul say, "Know ye not, that the righteous shall not inherit the kingdom of God." Another Scotch edition makes the "four beasts," in the Apocalypse, the "four beasts;" while Baskett's folio Bible, printed at Oxford in 1717, has for the running-title at Luke xxii., instead of "the parable of the vineyard," "the parable of the vinegar," whence it went by the name of the *Vinegar Bible*.† But, not to multiply instances of blunders simply ludicrous, will it be believed that the errors in some of the editions printed since the beginning of the present century may be reckoned by thousands? The most flagrant case is that given in evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons, by Mr. George Offor, who states that a schoolfellow of his had corrected a copy of a nonpareil Bible printed at Oxford, and found no fewer than 12,000 errors in it, of which he sent a list to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, in return, sent him a handsome letter and 10*l.* for his trouble. No doubt the great bulk of these errors are of a trifling nature, and none of them perhaps fitted to produce any pernicious effect. But what do they say for a system which pretends to secure the pink of accuracy? Recent editions, it is admitted, have been very different. But if a monopolist produces a correct edition, it is in spite of his monopoly, not in virtue of it. The tendency of monopoly is to set men asleep; it is free competition which puts them on their mettle.

The monopoly has also been defended on the ground of securing greater cheapness. If one or two individuals, it has been said, may count on supplying a whole nation, they can afford to sell at lower rates than when the sale is divided amongst all who choose to become competitors. But, when was it ever known that a monopolist gave up his advantages for the benefit of the public? Here, however, the effect of the abolition of the Bible monopoly in Scotland is better than a thousand arguments. Take the two following Bibles as a specimen:—The 12mo, or school Bible, bound in sheep, which, during the time of the monopoly, used to be sold at 3*s.* 6*d.*, is now reduced to 13*d.*; and the 24mo, or pocket Bible, bound in embossed roan, with gilt edges, which used to be sold at 5*s.*, is now reduced to 1*s.* The reduction, however, was not confined to Scotland. Dr. Thomson, having fought the battle in his own country, carried the war into England by holding public meetings in some of the most important English towns, for the purpose of showing what Scotland had secured and England should demand. He was speedily joined in the agitation by Dr. Campbell, of London, whose stirring and eloquent appeals in his famous series of letters, subscribed "the author of Jethro," produced prodigious public excitement. Even the monopolist became alarmed, and a letter appeared in the *Times* (November, 1840), signed "Andrew Spottiswoode," warning the public against being deluded by the misrepresentations of these agitators, the disinterested writer gravely assuring his readers, that "whatever glosses may have been put upon the subject, it has never yet been shown to those who would take the trouble to investigate, that equal efficiency or cheapness could be obtained upon any other system than the present for supplying copies of the Holy Scriptures to the public." Notwithstanding Mr. Spottiswoode's warning, the agitation went on, and became every day more threatening; the people were foolish enough to believe the agitators rather than the patentee. Meanwhile Mr. Spottiswoode had the wisdom to reconsider the matter, and, within little more than three months of the time that his letter appeared in the *Times*, there appeared an advertisement by him in the same newspaper announcing an immense reduction in the prices of his Bibles, with an annexed list. The prices total of his list of all editions as it stood in November, 1840, amounted to 20*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; as announced in February, 1841, they had fallen to 9*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* In fact the Scotch prices had been forced upon England. Nor should it ever be forgotten that, step by step, alongside the reduction of price, came an increase of circulation.

"The great increase which has resulted from the abolition of the monopoly," says her Majesty's Bible Board for Scotland in their report for the year ending 1846, "is placed in a still more imposing point of view, when we advert to the fact, that the number of Bibles printed under the superintendence of the Scotch Board during the year 1846, exceeds the total number printed by authority in Great Britain during either of the years 1832, 1833." "But what," says Dr. Thomson in a pamphlet entitled *Bible Emancipation*, which followed close on the publication of the report just quoted from, "What must be the increase of Bibles in England now, when, besides all that have been sold by book-sellers to individuals, to families, to schools and congregations, there were disposed of by the British and Foreign Bible Society alone during last year, the enormous

number of 1,441,651, being 525,840 copies more than in the preceding year; and I may add, being probably above a million more than in any year prior to the abolition of the monopoly in Scotland."

This paper having already exceeded prescribed bounds, the writer will close with venturing to offer one or two practical suggestions in relation to the approaching crisis in connexion with the monopoly in England.

1. The current patent will expire on 21st January next. Let there be a fixed resolve that then the present system shall for ever "cease and determine," and that the patent shall not be renewed in favour either of any private individual or company, or any public body. The patent overthrown the Universities will be innocuous, their licenses giving them no exclusive right. They will thus be merged in the crowd of free-trade printers. None surely will say, "We have already the practical fruits of freedom in the reduction of price which the change in Scotland has forced on the English market, and, therefore, there is no need to bestir ourselves." Let the patent be renewed, and the prices may rise again; let it be destroyed, and increased competition will lead to still further reduction. But, were it otherwise—were the question of price out of the case altogether—is there no such thing as principle? And are these the days in which the principle of free trade is to continue flagrantly sacrificed, and the still more sacred principle, that it is not for man to restrain and fetter the Word of God—that Word which it becomes us to labour and pray may have "free course and be glorified?"

2. As the most effectual means of securing the abolition of the patent, let immediate measures be taken to secure the appointment of a Committee of the House of Commons to consider the matter. The witnesses, if properly selected, need not be numerous, and there is nothing to hinder the Committee completing its labours within less time than that occupied by the Scotch Committee, which was only about three months. Let it not be said, that the subject is sufficiently illuminated by Blue books already in existence. Every one knows that these venerable tomes are seldom drawn forth from the dust and cobwebs to which they are speedily consigned. Let a fresh Committee be appointed as in the case of Scotland; and the evidence laid by it on the table of the House, together with its own report, which, it may be presumed, will be favourable, will, as happened in the Scotch case, prove the mightiest of all levers for moving both the public mind and the Government—a lever, indeed, the force of which no Government will dare resist.

3. In the event of Government determining to withdraw the patent, let care be taken that what follows shall be not merely nominal, but real freedom. Let any arrangements as to the paper-duty be looked to. The duty on paper amounts to from a fifth to a sixth part of the entire price, being 1*d.* per pound. That duty is remitted on all Bibles printed at present. Let care be taken that a similar privilege be not granted to certain favoured parties in future, and withheld from others, and that either all shall have the drawback, or none shall have it. In particular, let a watchful eye be kept on any arrangements which may be proposed under the plea of securing accuracy. Free competition is itself the best security. If a man prints a glaringly inaccurate edition, it is impossible, in the case of such a book as the Bible, that the inaccuracy can fail to be immediately detected and exposed, the consequence of which will be that the edition will become unsaleable, the capital invested in it be lost, and the printer's reputation ruined. But, as there will be much real and more pretended alarm, it is almost certain that some such measure will be attempted as that of a Government Board of Supervision, as in the case of Scotland. In this event, two points must be attended to. First of all, let care be taken that the Board shall impose no practical restriction on free and full competition. And, next, let the composition of the Board be looked after. The case of Scotland is here a warning. The Scotch Board consists of the Lord Advocate, Solicitor-General, and Moderator of the General Assembly for the time being, with certain other members, all of whom it is provided shall be members of the Established Church. This sectarian condition, though not extending, according to the constitution of the Board, to the Secretaryship (the emoluments of which are 500*l.* a year), is yet extended to it practically. Accordingly, when the first secretary, the late able and amiable Dr. Welsh, cast in his lot with the Free Church at the disruption, he had to abdicate his post, and give place to its present occupant—who, it must be admitted, fills it well—Dr. Robertson.* Indeed, the Secretaryship of the Bible Board has hitherto been a mere appanage of the Established Church, and made use of for eking out the scanty income of its Edinburgh Professor of Church History, Dr. Welsh having formerly held that professorship, as Dr. Robertson does now. Scotland, it is hoped, will not submit to the continuance of this system in the event of future appointments. But let England take warning, and insist from the first that the Test Act, abolished in everything else, shall not be revived in this, and that the members of the board—if such there be—shall be chosen simply on the ground of qualifications for the work, and without reference to sect or party.

In one word, let the watchword be—*Entire emancipation of the Bible from the fetters of State monopoly and control.* What is earthly royalty that it should dare to control the publication of Heaven's Law? Long may the people of England rally round and support the throne, but let them not be ashamed, or afraid, to tell an earthly throne that it shall not intercept the Word that comes from the throne of God.

THE RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND.

The "revivalists," as they are called, are making astonishing progress in the north. It is no unusual thing, according to the Belfast papers, to see mills stopped in the busiest part of the day, in consequence of the hands leaving off work to attend meetings for prayer, and it is at these gatherings that the people are "struck," that is, suddenly afflicted with an awful sense of their guilt, which makes them writhe and scream, and often lie without

* The patent is given at length in Appendix to the Report of the Committee of 1830-31.

† See Townley's "Illustrations of Biblical Literature," quoted by Horne—Introduction to "Critical Study of New Testament," Vol. II., pp. 257, 258.

‡ See Dr. Lee's "Memorial," p. 185.

§ Report of Committee, 1830-31, Questions 1434-1438.

* The discreditable circumstances connected with Dr. Welsh's dismissal by the Government are fully detailed by A. Dunlop, Esq., M.P., in his valuable Memoir of Dr. Welsh, prefixed to a volume of the doctor's posthumous sermons.

motion for hours. On recovery, they profess great peacefulness of mind, and are then looked upon as converts. Of course the most contradictory opinions are held relative to the genuineness of this movement. Many scoff at it; but of late it has begun to be recognised by numerous clergymen in the Established Church. The *Daily Express*, in speaking of the movement, says:—

Not only individuals, but whole villages are transformed. The publican's occupation is gone; instead of receiving large sums on a Saturday night, he cannot sell a glass. Some do not wait for this before they turn out their puncheons and pull down their signboards. The drunkard's song, the ribald language, the curses and blasphemy that used to be heard in certain localities, have ceased. People come forward in bands, and take the temperance pledge. In one village, noted for its irreligion, only one swearer remains, and he is a Roman Catholic. Those who have become religious manifest an intense desire to save the souls of others, and induce them to live soberly, righteously, and godlily.

The *Banner of Ulster* (Belfast), of Saturday last, has the following remarks:—

The cases of conviction and conversion become largely multiplied in almost every district of the town and in its neighbourhood. The doors of several houses of worship which are opened for prayer before sunset are found unclosed at dawn, the sounds of supplication and praise arresting the attention of the early wayfarer; while converts, who have spent the night on their knees, or in leading others to the feet of the Saviour, are found wending their way, unwearied and cheerful, direct from the church to their daily toil, or to their homes to snatch an hour of repose before commencing labour. In some quarters of the borough—as in Stanley-street and its vicinity, Durham-street, and several other localities—there have been spiritual manifestations almost without number; and in most of the cases a right spirit has been renewed within those who have been the subjects of them, and who include persons of all ages and both sexes. Among these there are several Roman Catholics, whose firmness in holding fast by the liberty with which Christ has made them free is, if possible, greater than that of converts of any other persuasion. The open-air services have become almost general: they are held every evening, and are attended by hundreds of all denominations, producing abundant fruit. It has become necessary, in some instances, to divide large congregations in the churches, and to have service outside to a portion of the crowded congregations, who remain engaged in religious exercises till late and even early hours, awaiting the promised blessing. Instead of hearing, as we were wont to do, in the dead of night, at this season of the year, the firing of guns and the senseless music of drums and fifes, we are now startled by the voice of praise from many lips, as those who have been spending the hours of darkness in devotion accompany one another in groups to their dwellings. Another sound, too, frequently, at the midnight hour, startles the sleeper—that of vehicles bearing home persons who have been physically prostrated in the churches under the conviction of sin.

On Friday morning, about three o'clock, a procession, mostly composed of young men and women, to the number of about fifty, proceeded through some streets of the town, singing hymns and psalms.

In Academy-street Baptist Chapel on Thursday night, the congregation remained praying and singing till twelve o'clock, and several persons were struck down.

At twelve o'clock, on Tuesday, there was held a meeting of children in Berry-street Church. There were about three hundred present, and a considerable number of visitors. Children of not more than twelve years of age, of both sexes, publicly engaged in prayer with wonderful fervency and force. The Rev. Pasteur Roussel, a distinguished French Protestant minister, was present.

At Berry-street Church, a letter was read from an infidel of thirty years' standing, describing the terrible ordeal through which the Spirit of God had lately put him, finding a lodgment in his heart. Converts joined in the services. A convert, who confessed to a life of infidelity and ungodliness for thirty years, recanted the errors of the past and professed his faith in Christ—the fruit of the present movement—addressed the meeting with propriety, eloquence, and power, and expressed his resolve to preach Christ.

There have been some interesting circumstances connected with the late meetings in Great George's Street. One young woman started up and said that her two sisters had started for heaven, and that she would not stay behind them and be damned. A servant girl stood up and declared how she had been convinced and made happy by faith in Christ, on Sabbath evening, and exhorted all to come to Jesus, in such a way as filled many eyes with tears.

Our contemporary gives particulars of a prayer-meeting of all denominations at Comber, at which about 5,000 persons were present; and prayer-meetings every evening in the week at Castle Dawson, and at Carryduff—in the latter place, many members of the congregation, young and old, coming forward to lead the devotional exercises who had hitherto refused to perform that duty from feelings of delicacy, shame, or incompetency. The following scene took place at Portrush:—

On Sabbath last, one of the greatest meetings ever assembled in this part of the country met at Dunmull Hill. There could not have been less than 3,000 to 3,500. Addresses were delivered by several "converts"—by Peter Drummond, Esq., Stirling (who seemed perfectly overwhelmed at such an amazing gathering); by Rev. Messrs. Ffollett and Chichester (Episcopal), and Jonathan Simpson (Presbyterian). Rev. James Mayne, Presbyterian minister of Ballywatt, was also present, and opened with an impressive prayer. A number of convictions took place, and none but those who have listened to them before could form the slightest conception of the cries for mercy. Rev. J. Simpson spoke to, prayed over, and sung psalms at the request of the stricken ones—in every case they asked for the 40th Psalm—and being unable to leave for his evening service, Mr. Drummond conducted it for him. When the last of the "stricken" was removed off the field, several hundreds of the people who had still lingered there from three o'clock till seven, gathered around Mr. Simpson and implored him to preach to them. He (Mr.

Simpson) consented, and standing in a crevice of the rock, preached to eager listeners hanging on his lips till eight o'clock in the evening.

THE REV. MR. MOFFAT STILL IN DANGER.—We learn by special correspondence from South Africa, that Mr. Moffat's station at Kuruman is in considerable danger from the republic of Boers. They were preparing to attack it with cannon, and to take immediate possession of it, and holding out special threats of vengeance against Mr. Moffat.—*News of the Churches.*

BEQUESTS TO THE FREE CHURCH.—The late Dr. Clark, of Wester Moffat, in addition to the munificent sums which he undertook, during his life, to pay to, and in connexion with, the Free Church College in Glasgow, amounting to upwards of 24,000*l.*, has made a most liberal provision for the endowment of bursaries for students of the college. He bequeathes the sum of 400*l.* annually to be applied for that purpose. Dr. Clark further provides one-half of the sum which may be required for completing the campanile tower of the college, and 400*l.* towards the completion of the two towers on the Free College (Dr. Buchanan's) Church. The total contributions of Dr. Clark to, and in connexion with, Glasgow College, amount (capitalising the annuities) to about 35,000*l.*

THE CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY AND THE SUNDAY QUESTION.—The eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Thursday at the Bridge House Hotel, for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors, and of transacting the ordinary business of the company as prescribed in the deed of settlement and charter. Mr. Farquhar, chairman of the board of directors, presided. After the ordinary business had been despatched, Captain Young brought forward his motion, calling upon the proprietors to rescind the resolution allowing the shareholders to visit the Palace on Sunday. The hon. proprietor delivered a somewhat lengthened address in support of his views, scarcely one sentence of which could be heard, in consequence of the continued interruptions to which he was subjected. After a few observations from Mr. Etches and Mr. Kenny, the chairman put Captain Young's motion to the meeting, when it was negatived almost unanimously.

THE JUDGMENT IN THE LAVINGTON CASE.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Saturday, Mr. Justice Wightman and Mr. Justice Hill sat in Banco, for the purpose of delivering judgment in several cases which were argued before the full Court, and which had stood over for consideration. The most important of these cases was that of "The Queen (on the prosecution of the Rev. C. P. Golightly) versus the Bishop of Chichester." It will be remembered that a rule had been granted calling upon the bishop to show cause why a *mandamus* should not issue, commanding him to issue a Commission to examine into certain charges and reports in circulation against the Rev. Richard W. Randall, the rector of Woollavington-cum-Graffham. The rule was argued on the 16th ult., when the Court took time to consider their judgment. In the meantime Lord Campbell had been made Lord-Chancellor, and Mr. Justice Erle Lord-Chief-Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. The other two judges who heard the arguments were Mr. Justice Wightman and Mr. Justice Hill, who now severally gave judgment to discharge the rule. Mr. Justice Wightman's judgment proceeded upon the ground that the issuing a Commission was discretionary with the bishop. Mr. Justice Hill thought that, if it were necessary to decide that point, the rule ought to be made absolute, in order that the question might be put on the record, and, if need be, discussed in a Court of Error; but his lordship was of opinion that there was a preliminary question which was fatal to the rule—viz., that the prosecutor was not entitled to make the application, and, therefore, the Court, in the exercise of their discretion, ought not to make the rule absolute. Dr. Phillimore applied to the Court to grant the bishop the costs of the rule, upon the ground that the application had been made by a gentleman, Mr. Golightly, who was out of the diocese. Mr. Justice Wightman, after conferring with Mr. Justice Hill, said that as the application was made by a gentleman who was a stranger, and under all the circumstances of the case, the rule must be discharged with costs.

Religious Intelligence.

LUDDENDEN FOOT.—Mr. Arthur Hall, late of New College, having received a unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the new chapel erected by Mr. Whitworth, at Luddenden Foot, Halifax, began his labours there last Sunday.

GOSPORT.—On the 22nd inst. the congregation over which the Rev. F. W. Meadows, of Gosport, presides, presented to him the works of Dr. Gill, handsomely bound, as a mark of their esteem. This is the third time they have by presents evinced their regard. The rev. gentleman has now been almost three times as long their pastor as any minister since the venerated Dr. Bogue held the charge.

RECOGNITION SERVICE, BANBURY.—On Wednesday evening the 15th ult., the Rev. W. Robertson was publicly recognised as pastor of the Independent church formerly under the care of the Rev. Joseph Parker, now of Manchester. After a large company had partaken of tea they adjourned into the chapel, when addresses suitable to the occasion were delivered by the Revs. D. Martin, of Oxford; Percy, of Warwick; Bull, of Newport Pagnell; Parker, of Deddington; also by T. W. Henderson,

Baptist; W. Coates, Wesleyan Superintendent, and J. Yates, Primitive Methodist Superintendent, of Banbury. The addresses were listened to with much interest, and the evening spent in a pleasant and profitable manner.

NEW COLLEGE.—ANNUAL MEETING.—The ninth annual general meeting of the supporters of this institution was held at the college, Upper Finchley-road, on Tuesday last week. The chair was taken at one o'clock by the Rev. George Smith, of Poplar; and among the gentlemen present we observed, in addition to the president and professors, Dr. Halley, Dr. W. Smith, Rev. Professor Godwin, Professor Lankester, Professor Newth, and Professor Jenner, T. M. Coombs, Esq., James Carter, Esq., E. Swaine, Esq., H. Rutt, Esq., Rev. Thomas James, Rev. H. Christopherson, Rev. John Kennedy, Rev. W. M. Statham, Rev. John Bartlett, Rev. E. Prout, Rev. Dr. Ferguson, Rev. John Hayden, and the Rev. Dr. Pomeroy. The Rev. Dr. Ferguson began the proceedings with prayer. Dr. Halley, in introducing Mr. E. S. Prout, M.A., one of the senior students, to read an essay on Dr. Isaac Watts, stated that every one of the competitors for the prize of 20*l.* had produced a very creditable essay, and deserving of the reward; but, upon the whole, Mr. Prout's was considered the best, and which, in the judgment of all the professors, was exceedingly deserving of the prize. Mr. Prout, thereupon, read his essay, and returned to his seat amidst the rapturous cheers of the audience, the chairman remarking that it was a very beautiful and instructive discourse. The secretary (W. Farrer, LL.B.) then read the report of the council, which stated that the number of ministerial students on the register at the commencement of the session was fifty. Eight were received on probation. One of these, after trial, was not approved, and the rest had been fully admitted to the privileges of the institution. One student, who had accomplished a considerable part of his term in the college, had, through family circumstances, been obliged to relinquish his intention, for the present, of entering the ministry. One student, Mr. Grey, had died. He went to supply for the Rev. W. Tarbotton, at Limerick, and was seized with an illness which terminated in death. The general health of the students in the college had been excellent; fifteen lay students had attended the classes during the whole or part of the session, and some of them had applied to enter the theological department. The arrangement with Regent's-park College reported last year is found to work satisfactorily. Two students of New College had enjoyed the advantages of a residence in Regent's-park College, while five students from the latter had attended the lectures in New College. In the last year's report it was mentioned that some of the students who had left had not become settled in connexion with churches; and the council was now happy to state that they had all found appropriate spheres of usefulness. It was believed that this would also be the case with those now leaving. One of the gentlemen had been accepted by the London Missionary Society for labour in China, and another had gone to Australia. The report also supplied a number of very interesting details, showing how acceptable several of the students had been to the churches as supplies; and mention was made of the zealous Sabbath labours of some half-dozen of them amongst the population by the Victoria Docks. The president and professors, Dr. Halley, J. H. Godwin, Dr. W. Smith, Professors Lankester, Newth, and Jenner, gave in their several reports, and united in their testimony to the diligence of the students, and the unusual success that attended their studies. From the financial statement it appeared that the total receipts for the year were 4,315*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, and that the expenditure had been 550*l.* more than this—which is the balance due to the treasurer. The Rev. John Kennedy, M.A., in moving the adoption of the report, said, that he could not retire, as he was about to do, from the council of the college without expressing his continued attachment to the institution, and his entire confidence in its internal condition and management. He had never known a body of gentlemen devote themselves with greater intelligence and earnestness, and more singleness of purpose, to the object they had taken in hand, than the Council of New College had done. (Cheers.) They had laboured amidst difficulties, and sometimes amid reproach; but he repeated, that he knew of no body of men more worthy of public confidence, or more entirely deserving of public thanks. (Loud cheers.) The Rev. Dr. Pomeroy, in seconding the resolution, gave some interesting statements with reference to the Congregational Colleges of New England. He mentioned specially that in the institution at Andover, which contains from 120 to 130 young men, 36 young men were studying with a view to the foreign mission field. The Rev. W. M. Statham moved a cordial vote of thanks to T. M. Coombs, Esq., for his valuable services as treasurer, combined with a request that he would continue in the office, which was seconded by the Rev. Thomas James. The secretary having read the names of the proposed new council, the Rev. H. Christopherson moved their appointment. So far as he had known the students of the college during the last two years and a-half, he could say that the admirable views expressed in Mr. Prout's essay represented, he believed, the opinions of all the students. The Rev. S. Davis, of Bow, seconded the resolution, and it was supported by the Rev. Mr. Wardlaw, from India. Henry Rutt, Esq., moved, and James Carter, Esq., seconded, a vote of thanks to the auditors, and their re-appointment. The chairman then distributed the prizes of books from the Selwyn Fund, to those students whose course of study had

expired, and delivered an earnest and affectionate address, in the course of which he said it must be a matter of satisfaction to the students, as well as to the supporters of the college generally, to find the institution in such an honourable and useful position. He was very confident that the tone and spirit of the meeting would go far to justify all the expectations entertained in relation to the future working of the college. Dr. Halley moved, and Professor Godwin seconded, a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried by acclamation. It was announced that the next session would commence on the 30th of September, with an introductory dissertation by Dr. William Smith. The proceedings terminated with prayer.

Correspondence.

THE COUNTY FRANCHISE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—I ask permission, in your columns, to call the attention of Reformers to the subject of the County Registration. There is reason to believe that a large number of qualified persons throughout the country are not upon the Register, and the present critical position of political parties renders it most important that Liberals of the more earnest kind should neglect no opportunity of strengthening their political influence. Claims for County votes must be sent in to the overseers of the parish in which the qualifying property is situated by the 20th July. Persons are qualified who are males of full age, and without legal incapacity, and in possession of freehold, copyhold, leasehold, or occupation qualification.

Freehold includes estates in fee, entail, or for life. If in fee, the annual value must be 40s.; for life, and possessed before June 7, 1832, 40s.; for life, acquired since, 10l., unless in actual occupation.

Copyhold, by whatever tenure, 10l. yearly value.

Leasehold, includes any residue of a term originally of not less than sixty years, and of 10l. annual value; or of not less than twenty years, and 50l. annual value.

Occupation, includes any holding at will, from year to year, or otherwise, at a *bona fide* rent of 50l.; where joint occupation exists, 50l. rent for each occupier.

The freehold and copyhold claimant must have had possession from 31st January; the leasehold and occupation claimant from 31st July. It must be remembered that property qualifying for a borough will not qualify for a county, and that in estimating value no rate or tax is to be deducted.

The Committee will gladly supply duplicate forms of claims to be forwarded to the overseers, and full instructions as to their use, together with any other information and advice which may enable Parliamentary Reformers, who may not have access to District Registration Associations, to prefer their claims to County votes. Immediate application is desirable, as the 20th July is near at hand.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD S. PRYCE.

Parliamentary Reform Committee,
15, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.
27th June, 1859.

PRESENTATION TO THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

The Ragged School teachers having determined upon presenting an address and a painting to the Earl of Shaftesbury, as president of the Union, a meeting for that purpose was held on the 28th ult. in St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre. The chair was occupied by Mr. Joseph Payne, supported by Mr. S. Morley, Mr. R. Baxter, Dr. Crauford, the Rev. Mr. Haveling, and a great number of the members of the committee. The hall was densely crowded, and the noble earl received a hearty and enthusiastic welcome.

The CHAIRMAN having opened the proceedings in an address appropriate to the occasion,

Mr. ALEXANDER ANDERSON, the treasurer, read the following address, to which was appended 1,700 signatures, representing persons in about 120 trades and professions:—

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

Dear Lord Shaftesbury,—We whose names are appended to this address are connected with the ragged schools of London and its suburbs, either as voluntary or professional teachers. We belong to different evangelical denominations of Christians, and to various ranks of society; but we are all animated by the same sentiments of profound respect and grateful affection towards the honoured president of our Union. Not only have we had frequent occasion to admire your lordship's many Christian virtues, public and private, but we have often been impressed with the debt of gratitude which we owe to you for the encouragement you have ever been ready to afford us in our humble labours for the elevation of the outcast poor—for your steady support, hearty sympathy, and earnest co-operation. Your lordship's fifteen years' presidency of our Union has been no mere nominal tenure of office; and the feeling that we were following a leader himself so abundant in labours, so unwearied in well-doing, has often encouraged us to renewed exertions, and cheered our hearts when they were faint and weary. Through evil report as well as through good report, a friend high in worldly station, but ranking still higher in the sacred aristocracy of the benefactors of mankind, your lordship has ever stood by us to countenance, advise, and aid us, with your influence, your wealth, your practical intellect, and also by kindly personal contact with the forlorn, outcast children, for whose best interests you have felt it, with us, to be a privilege to labour. This your lordship has done without in the least diminishing your zealous and self-sacrificing devotion to other departments of Christian philanthropy, in which you have successfully striven to lighten the toils, to carry comfort to the homes, and pure religion to the hearts, of the toiling millions of our beloved land. These sentiments have long been deeply impressed upon our hearts; and we have assembled

this evening to beg your lordship's kind acceptance of a humble token of the gratitude which we feel. In choosing the form which our modest memorial should take, we wished to fix on something which might embody in some suitable pictorial form a memento of your lordship's connexion with our own valued institutions. We hope in some measure to have attained that object in the choice of a work of art representing a member of the Ragged School Shoe-Black Society, enjoying a morning meal at this station behind St. Clement's Church, in the Strand. Many such otherwise friendless lads has the society over which your lordship presides raised from degradation and misery, led to the house of God, and taught to earn their daily bread by honourable toil. In thus endeavouring to seek and to save them that were lost, your lordship has not shunned to follow the example of our Heavenly Master, by taking a personal share in the blessed work. We feel, therefore, that we are only rendering honour to whom honour is due, in paying an unaffected tribute of respect to one who rejoices thus to lay his coronet at the feet of the Redeemer. Your lordship has ever deemed it no degradation to your social position to hold out the helping hand of brotherhood to thousands of such poor boys as those described by the artist, and therefore we believe you will not disdain to add this very humble painting to your family collection. There, with the portraits of an illustrious ancestry, the rescued children of want may still, at some distant day, when your lordship shall have been called to your rest and your reward, usefully remind the future scions of the house of Shaftesbury of those important passages of the Word of God which your lordship's career has helped not a little to bring home to the hearts of the present generation. "Deliver the poor and needy; rid them out of the hand of the wicked;" "and thou shalt be blessed, for they cannot recompense thee; for thou shalt be recompensed at the resurrection of the just."

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY, when the cheering had subsided, said—My good and dear friends, and my precious and invaluable friend, Joseph Payne, it is, I assure you, with great delight, but with no little embarrassment, that I now rise to acknowledge the address which I have just received. The novelty of the occasion, and the novelty of the mode of presentation, might appear to demand some novelty in the manner of returning thanks, but that would altogether be impossible, and the only way open to me is to have recourse to the old established language of satisfaction and gratitude. It would, I think, have been more appropriate if, instead of your inviting me, I had invited you to listen to and accept an address from myself, and, in a great measure, the counterpart of that which has just been read. It would have been far more appropriate that I should have come to you and gone with you step by step through the difficult and anxious progress of this great question—marking to you how from the smallest beginning you have attained to your present dimensions and efficiency; how from three or four schools you have grown up into some 200 or 300; how from a few children you now number some 23,000; how from a handful of teachers you can now count a goodly band of some 2,500; how when you look to the world at large you can say that you have risen from contempt and ridicule into favour and acceptance; how you have thrown off the charges that you were good-natured fanatics, and benighted idiots, and proved yourselves to be, and all must admit it, safe and practical reformers; how you have crushed to the ground the sneer that you were the mere followers of Don Quixote, in the full conviction that in all you have done, and are doing, you have had in view the honour of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Acting on this spirit, and under His blessing, what are you doing? You are cleansing the streets, the alleys, the dens, the recesses of vice and ignorance and misery, from their foul pollution. Against hope, you are believing on hope. You have dived and are diving into the lowest depths of sin and of human suffering, and by the blessing of God upon your efforts you are dragging up hundreds and thousands of children to the eye of day, there to bask in the light and life and liberty of the Gospel. This is no figure of speech. The effects arising from your efforts attest the truth of what I say. Are you not peopling your shores with a race of Christian citizens? Are you not up-raising domestic life and training a number of domestic servants who shall be found orderly, peaceable, trustworthy, to whom you may confide the safety of your goods, and trust the care of your children? And are not these patent and undeniable facts? (Cheers.) Are they not visible to every one who walks the streets? Your example has been imitated in the great provincial towns, and you have created a haven that is diffusing its beneficial and blessed influence through the trading millions of the whole of our population. And how have these great results been achieved? Have they been achieved by power, by wealth, by rank, by station, by argument, by eloquence? No—by none of these, singly or collectively. They have been achieved by singleness of eye and singleness of heart—they have been achieved by plain, determined, simple, enthusiastic adherents to the evangelical truths of the Gospel—to the plain simple word, as spoken by our Lord and Saviour; you have known nothing less. You have not departed to the right hand or to the left. In these you began, in these you have continued, and in these you will persist. (Cheers.) And you are wise in so doing. Here is the very principle of your existence. This is the very charter of your life. This is the secret of the whole of your success. Quit it but a hair's-breadth, and all your efforts will be vain—the blessing of God will not rest upon your endeavours, and of this you may be sure, that if the people of England are to be won at all they are to be won not by human inventions, by decoration, by curious and artful devices, but by the plainest, simplest, heartiest exhibition of the truth of the

Gospel as found in the revealed word of God, without note or comment. (Loud Cheers.)

Mr. S. MORLEY moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was seconded by Mr. W. LOCKE, and the audience were afterwards amused by Mr. Miller's ragged entertainment, entitled "A Journey from the North Pole to Portsmouth."

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On the re-assembling of the House on Thursday, the Lord-Chancellor (Lord Campbell) took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock.

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE gave notice of his intention, on Friday next, to call attention to the correspondence which had been laid on the table with respect to the affairs of Italy.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

Earl GRANVILLE entered into Ministerial explanations. The Government formed by Lord Palmerston was of a comprehensive character. It comprehended men who, by their past political services and by their high character, had some claims to the confidence of the country. At the same time, his colleagues and himself felt that it was not upon any past services that they could rely, and that they could only hope for support from Parliament by the manner in which both their home and foreign affairs were administered. With respect to home affairs, he might observe that the arrangement of the finances would be a task of no inconsiderable difficulty. Although there was no decided ground for alarm in the country with respect to the finances, yet their arrangements would require some skill, and honesty, and good sense on the part of the Government; and he had no doubt that the efforts of the Government would meet with public spirit and good sense and general support on the part of the country. It would be the duty of Government to introduce measures with respect to law reform and other subjects. There was one question of special importance—namely, the improvement of the representation of the people in the House of Commons. It would be difficult to deal with that question at once. Public opinion had no doubt been very much formed and brought to a point on that question by the debates and discussions which had recently taken place upon it; and the disposition of this country at all times to make concessions as to measures of degree, gave reason to hope there would be less difficulty in dealing with the question at the present time. But he believed to attempt it in the present session would be entirely to trifle with it. Since the subject of a Reform Bill had been brought forward in the other House, several weeks had been frittered away and lost for the purposes of legislation. The questions with regard to the budget, the expenditure, and the estimates, would require to be brought under the consideration of the House, and also some legislation of a minor character; and, therefore, it would be almost impossible to hope to carry a Reform Bill through the other House of Parliament this session. Even if it were possible, it would show great want of respect for their lordships to endeavour to bring a subject of such immense importance to the constitution of the country into that House at a time when it would be utterly impossible to expect there would be a full attendance of their lordships to take the bill into their consideration. While upon this subject, he would at the same time state that it would be the duty of the Government to bring the question before Parliament as soon as Parliament met again. There was another subject—that of our national defences—with respect to which most unfavourable rumours had been in circulation as to the intention of her Majesty's Government. There was a notice of a question on the paper which had been placed there by Lord Brougham, and which would give his noble friend the Under-Secretary at War an opportunity of giving their lordships on that subject a full and satisfactory explanation. It was the decided opinion of the Government that the defences of the country, holding as it did a high and powerful position in Europe, should be placed in a thorough state of efficiency. With respect to foreign affairs, the policy which would be pursued by the Government would be one of strict neutrality, and to keep the country out of war, and to promote the restoration of peace when the fitting opportunity offered—an object, however, which was not to be gained by a too early intermeddling, but by judiciously watching the course of events, and taking a statesmanlike view of them; and then, not merely by individual interposition, but in concert with the great European Powers, establish a sure and permanent peace, without favouring one side or the other, but considering alike what was due to the interests and honour of both, as well as to the happiness of the people of those countries which were immediately interested.

The Duke of RUTLAND drew their lordships' attention to a speech of Lord John Russell, in which that noble lord said that the war was owing to one Power, and that Power was Austria—an expression of opinion which was clearly inconsistent with strict neutrality. He rejoiced most sincerely to hear that the armaments of the country were to be kept up, so as not only to meet but to prevent the possibility of invasion. (Hear, hear.) He did not know whether Mr. Cobden had accepted office, but if he had he hoped Mr. Cobden would renounce such opinions as he expressed at Liverpool, and adopt those of the noble earl in their stead.

He admitted that the Emperor had treated this country with a loyalty and frankness for which we should be

ever grateful, but now that he had roused the passions of the French army he could not say to that army, "Thus far shalt thou go and no further." (Hear, hear.) The Emperor could not restrain the French army, and no one could say what events might happen. (Cheers.)

The Earl of MALMESBURY made a speech, mainly intended to refute the criticisms of members of the present Government when they led the Opposition. His object was to show from the pages of the blue-book that he had done all he could to induce France and Austria to come to an understanding. He had not, as Lord Palmerston said he had, patronised Austria. He had anticipated the advice of that noble lord, and had told Austria that nothing could induce the English Government to support her in Lombardy against her own subjects. He had told her that England would stand by her in maintaining her treaty rights, but not in exercising improper administrative and military influence. He had recommended a Congress. He had not passed the bounds of neutrality. But if it be true, as stated by Sir Charles Wood at Halifax, that the Government has given advice to Germany, then they have gone further than the late Government, and have taken the first step towards leaving a position of neutrality, since it advises Germany not to judge for herself.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE deprecated premature discussion. The words imputed to Sir Charles Wood are probably inaccurate, for the despatch referred to does not bear the construction they put upon it. The Duke assured the Duke of Rutland that the Cabinet is unanimous in its determination to be strictly neutral.

With regard to Mr. Cobden, I cannot tell what answer, if any, has been sent by him to Lord Palmerston; but if Mr. Cobden joins the present Government—and I sincerely hope he will—I can assure the noble duke he will join it with the full knowledge that Ministers intend to maintain and strengthen the defences of this country, and not to relax, but, if necessary, to increase the efforts made by their predecessors with that end. (Hear, hear.)

Lord HOWDEN spoke of the war as "iniquitous." He had at heart the real independence of Italy, but protests loudly against the unholy means taken to obtain a holy end. The end did not sanctify the means.

The determination of France was taken long before the month of February, but, still, when he heard Italy claiming the Emperor Napoleon as its liberator and regenerator, he could not help saying that he had great doubts whether, at the bottom of his very capacious mind, his Majesty ever intended or expected the real liberation of Italy, however large or magnificent might be the device which he had inscribed upon his banner. Little or no change will be allowed to take place in Rome and the Papal States, and the so-called liberation of a part of Northern Italy will only serve to plunge those magnificent regions, if not into deeper darkness, at least into deeper disappointment and despair.

ALLEGED REDUCTION OF THE ESTIMATES.

Lord BROUGHAM, in asking if there were any truth in the reports of a proposed reduction of the naval estimates, took the opportunity to inveigh against the horrors of the war now raging, and to review the state of feeling in France to the English nation. Arguing from the antecedents of France as to its possible conduct, he expressed the strongest opinion that no reductions ought to be made at the present moment in our naval defences.

The Duke of SOMERSET said that there had been no reductions in the estimates. On the contrary, the Government were convinced of the necessity of keeping the defences of the country in a state of thorough efficiency.

The Earl of HARDWICKE said the French were not only a military, but a maritime Power, and had always manifested the greatest alacrity in supplying the deficiencies of their navy. In 1794 the French had 68 ships of the line and 126 frigates, in which latter class of vessels the English had been lamentably deficient. In spite, however, of the defeat of Trafalgar, the French possessed in 1812, only seven years afterwards, 113 ships of the line and 272 frigates. He proceeded to eulogise the efforts made by Lord Derby's Government to put the navy on a more effective and more powerful footing, and said that, although much has been done last year in increasing its efficiency, much still remained to do.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH thought the importance of our naval defences could not be exaggerated, and hoped some attention would be given to the army.

THE NEW PUISNE JUDGE.

On Friday, Lord LYNCHURST, in reply to the question which had been universally asked as to the capacities of Mr. Blackburn, said that Mr. Blackburn was a very learned person, a sound lawyer, and excellently suited for the position to which he had been elevated. The LORD-CHANCELLOR, assuming the whole responsibility of the appointment, declared that he had no private acquaintance with Mr. Blackburn, and that he did not even know what his political views were. He had made the appointment solely from regard to Mr. Blackburn's legal qualifications. Lords WENSLEYDALE and CRANWORTH both approved the appointment of Mr. Blackburn.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The Earl of RIPON stated that it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to carry out the views of the late Administration with regard to the enrolment of Volunteer Corps. He explained that applications had been received from twelve Volunteer Corps in consequence of the circular put forth by the late Government. It was the intention of the present Government to issue twenty-five stands of arms to every 100 men on the four following conditions:—That a safe range of 300 yards should be provided for practice; that a proper place should be appointed for keeping the arms; that the rules of each corps should be sanctioned by the Government; and that a

periodical inspection should be made by a proper military officer. In case, however, of an invasion, the Government would be prepared to supply every corps with arms. It was also proposed to provide drill sergeants for each corps, who would be paid, not by the Government, but by the corps themselves. The services of a number of adjutants and sergeants belonging to the disembodied militia, who were receiving instruction at the School of Musketry, at Hythe, would be soon rendered available to instruct the various companies of Volunteers. It was the intention of the Secretary at War to allow the officers of the corps at their own expense to attend the School of Instruction at Hythe. The Government also contemplated the formation of artillery companies, which would be supplied with instruction, guns, and ammunition by the Royal Artillery. In reply to Lord AVELAND he stated that Enfield rifles would be issued to the embodied militia after they had been instructed to use them.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH thought there would be some difficulty in obtaining a range of 300 yards near large towns, without endangering the lives of passers-by. He suggested that the officer in command should have the power to stop up the footpath near the practising-ground during hours of practice. The Earl of RIPON had no doubt that Lord Ellenborough's suggestion would meet with due attention from the Secretary at War.

Lord HOWDEN recommended the enrolment and encouragement of Volunteer Corps, because it was the daily wish and nightly dream of every French man and woman to humiliate this country by an invasion of its soil. In answer to a question from Lord HARDWICKE, the Earl of RIPON said it was intended not to give, but to lend the arms to the Volunteer Corps. Lord DEBBY explained that the reason the late Government had not offered to supply the Volunteer Corps with arms was that on inquiry it was found inconvenient to furnish the necessary quantities of arms from the Government stores.

THE DIVORCE COURT.

On Monday, Lord BROUGHAM called the attention of the House to the working of the Divorce Court. With regard to the general principle of the measure, there could be no doubt that the establishment of the court had been a success; but the amount of business in the court showed the absolute necessity of an increase in the judicial force. There could be no doubt, too, that the pleadings ought to afford more information than the meagre form of petition at present contained. The precautions against collusion were insufficient.

The LORD-CHANCELLOR agreed with much that had been said by Lord Brougham, and especially with his observations on the ability of the Judge-Ordinary. There could be no doubt that there was a want of judicial strength in the court, but it still remained to be seen whether the arrears of business in the Divorce Court were not merely temporary. He thought that the necessities of the case would be met if all the fifteen judges were made assessors in the court, so that any two of them might sit with the Judge-Ordinary and constitute a full court. He thought that some public functionary should be appointed to investigate the circumstances of each case, with a view to guarding against collusion, and that the Court should have the power of sitting with closed doors whenever the question of a dissolution of marriage arose. The Judge-Ordinary, too, should have the power of disposing of the custody of children. These and other points he hoped to deal with in a bill which would be laid before the House in a few days.

Lord REDESDALE said that the working of the act had realised his worst fears and justified the strong opposition which he had offered to the bill.

CHURCH-RATES.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH moved for the appointment of a select committee on Church-rates, and proceeded to review the inquiries and attempts at legislation which had already taken place on the subject. There was, he said, a large class of persons who would accept no compromise, but demanded the complete and unconditional surrender and abolition of Church-rates.

The demand was put forward by those persons avowedly as a blow aimed at the existence of the Established Church, as a step towards disuniting the Church from the State, and taking possession of those parochial endowments which were now the property of the parochial clergy. Two years ago, Mr. Bright, speaking upon the proposed exemption of Dissenters, said that he would never consent that Dissenters, because they were Dissenters, should give up their claims to participate in the property of the Church, if it should become a question hereafter what should be done with the funds of the Church. These were the views of that hon. gentleman and his friends, from which they had never swerved; and he mentioned it because it was right that their lordships should know what were the motives and objects that guided and actuated those who were the opponents of Church-rates. In further illustration of this point, he would call attention to the proceedings of the Liberation Society, which was established with the avowed object of liberating religion from State control. At the conference this year a member moved to add to one of the resolutions an expression of earnest hope that the executive committee would find it practicable to bring the great question of the separation of Church and State before the Legislature on an early day. This was objected to by Mr. E. Miall, who said, "The only difference between my friend and myself is, that he would take the faggot and break it at once, but I think

better to break it stick by stick." Mr. Miall's object was not to discuss the question, but to take the sticks, as he called them, one by one and break them. And what were those sticks? First, the abolition of Church-rates; second, the common use of the churches for all sects; a third was the secularising the endowed grammar-schools; a fourth, the abolition of university tests; another, the abolition of the Scottish annuity-tax; and another, the common use of burial-grounds. It was clear that the object of those who were the advocates of the abolition of Church-rates was the uprooting of the Established Church. The gentlemen who composed the society he alluded to had put forward a circular, which they had distributed in all the different parishes, stating that they had just issued a useful little manual showing any ratepayer how to proceed in order to avoid paying Church-rates, and adding that if the directions therein given were followed, it would be scarcely possible for any vestry to levy a rate under the existing state of the law. If their lordships consented to the appointment of this committee, all these facts would come out, and their lordships would be enabled to judge of the objects and motives of those by whom the abolition was demanded, and by placing the question in a true light before Parliament and the country, might facilitate the remedy of all real grievances without interfering with the rights of the Church, and thus relieve a vast amount of anxiety, and restore confidence to the Church. He might add that not more than five per cent. of all parishes throughout the country objected to Church-rates, and 250,000*l.* was still collected every year in that form.

It would be found that one of the surest safeguards of our hereditary monarchy was an Established Church.

Lord TEYNHAM expressed himself earnestly anxious for the abolition of Church-rates, but declared himself decidedly in favour of the maintenance of the national Church. The noble duke had urged that in only five per cent. of the parishes were Church-rates resisted, but was not five per cent. quite of sufficient importance to call for a Legislative settlement? He trusted their lordships would grant this committee, and that its labours would result in an amicable settlement of this much-vexed question.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY thought there were many who opposed Church-rates who would, if it were made clear to them how many important interests their maintenance influenced, be most probably induced to withdraw, or at least to relax, their opposition. He believed that if this were made clear, they would never have such a bill presented as had been brought forward last session. In his opinion the committee demanded by the noble duke should be granted.

Lord PORTMAN thought that the matter might have been settled long ago if the Church had been willing to accept some of the propositions that had been made. He could not but fear that if the settlement were much longer delayed a collision would take place between the two Houses of Parliament. He had been told by many influential Nonconformists that they were quite willing to contribute to the maintenance of the fabric, and from other sources of information he believed that they might obtain a rate for the fabric although not for the service of the Church.

The Bishop of LONDON said there were some points which had been urged in advocating the abolition of Church-rates to which he wished to call attention.

It was said that only one-third of the people belonged to the Established Church, but he could not find the data upon which that assertion was founded. True, the church accommodation extended to only one-third of the people, but that fact by no means justified the conclusion as to the religion of the population. Eighty-three per cent. of the schools for the education of the poor were in connexion with the Church of England, and of the two millions of children between the ages of three and fifteen years who attended them, seventy-eight per cent. were in connexion with the Church. He found also, that of the marriages in England and Wales, eighty-four per cent. of the whole number were solemnised in the Church of England, eleven per cent. of the remainder in Romish, Jewish, and Dissenting places of worship, and only five per cent. at the registrar's office. As to the disputes, upon which so much stress was laid, they occurred only once a year, and ought to be looked upon rather as so many safety-valves for the parochial discontent. Disputes were common in all meetings of Englishmen, but the decision lay with the majority, and once given the discontent was soon forgotten. It appeared extraordinary to him that because 500 parishes had voted against Church-rates they should be called upon to abolish them in 11,000 in which no resistance had been made. Every one seemed to be willing that the parochial system should be preserved, but it was sheer folly to expect to preserve that system by means of the voluntary principle. They could not argue from populous and wealthy districts that the voluntary principle would maintain the churches in such places as Cumberland. As well might they infer from the erection of that beautiful edifice in the west end of the metropolis, which some persons said would cost 100,000*l.*, that the voluntary principle would produce similar results in all parts of the kingdom. He would most earnestly impress upon their lordships the necessity of granting this committee. There were a great many erroneous ideas to be dispelled, a great many important opinions to be obtained. He wanted to know what were the opinions of the religious, not the political Dissenters of England, of those men who thought there were great moral and social interests involved in the maintenance of an Established Church. He believed there were thousands of Dissenters in England who thought it would be a dark and miserable day for England if the Established Church were abolished; but he knew at the same time that these were not the men who were the most influential in returning members to Parliament. (Hear, hear.)

Earl GRANVILLE did not see that much advantage could result from a committee, seeing that the subject had already been exhausted in way of inquiry, but, seeing that it had been recommended by the noble lord behind him, and after the appeal which had come from the right rev. bench, he should not

feel justified in offering any opposition to the motion. At the same time his consent must not be understood as precluding him from considering any measure that might come up from the other House of Parliament.

The motion was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Thursday the House re-assembled after the adjournment.

Lord Palmerston, Lord J. Russell, Sir G. C. Lewis, Sir Charles Wood, Mr. Herbert, Sir George Grey, Sir R. Bethell, Sir H. Keating, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Headlam, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Fitzroy, Mr. J. Wilson, and Sir W. Dunbar, took the oaths and their seats. Mr. Cobden took his seat behind the Treasury bench.

On the motion of Mr. BRAND, the Speaker was ordered to issue a new writ for the election of a member for Northampton, in the room of Mr. V. Smith (Lord Lyveden).

Sir A. AGNEW gave notice that on Tuesday, the 12th of July, he would move the following resolution:—

That this House, considering that no military honours are accorded in any manner to the churches by law established in the United Kingdom, is of opinion that, from a due regard to the feelings and convictions of all ranks of the British army, it is desirable that for the future soldiers under arms or on duty shall not be required to salute any religious procession whatever in any of her Majesty's possessions.

Lord ELCHO gave notice that, on Tuesday week, he should move the following resolution:—

That, in the opinion of this House, the correspondence respecting the affairs of Italy which has recently been laid before Parliament shows that the late Government have perseveringly directed their efforts to the maintenance of peace, and the amicable settlement of the differences between the contending parties; and that, while they have preserved the strictest neutrality, and conducted these complicated negotiations with patience and impartiality, they have at the same time upheld the honour and dignity of this country. That it is further the opinion of this House that the policy of neutrality and mediation between the contending Powers which has thus been pursued by the late Government should be adhered to by her Majesty's present advisers. (Opposition cheers.)

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

Lord PALMERSTON brought up by command of her Majesty copies of correspondence with the commissioners at the headquarters of the Austrian, French, and Sardinian armies. Having moved that these papers should lie upon the table, the noble lord made a statement in substance the same as that made in the Lords. He lauded the promptitude and generosity with which Lord John Russell had accepted office; and expressed the pain he felt at having to refrain from asking assistance from men with whom on a former occasion it had been his pride and pleasure to co-operate, in order to form an administration which would secure the confidence of the House and the country. As to the war, he said:—

The course which we intend to pursue with regard to that first great question is the course which has been chalked out for us by those who preceded us—(Opposition cheers)—and which has been recommended, or is intended to be recommended, by the resolution of which notice has been given by my noble friend—that is, a strict neutrality in the contest which is now waging. (Hear, hear.) I trust that nothing can occur which should involve this country in hostilities, which, as far as human foresight can go, seem to turn upon matters which, though interesting the sympathies one way or the other of the people of this country, are yet so remote from their direct interests that it would, I think, be unpardonable in any Government to endeavour to involve this country in the contest. (Cheers.) It will be our duty, as no doubt it would have been felt to be the duty of the late Government, to avail ourselves of any favourable opportunity which may occur in the course of these events to tender the good offices of England, either separately or conjointly with other Powers, for the purpose of restoring to Europe the blessings of peace; but I am sure that this House will feel that steps of that kind ought not to be lightly taken, that a great country like this ought not to tender advice or interpose good offices until it sees that the march of events renders it likely that those good offices or that advice will be acceptable to those to whom they are tendered, and that lightly and without sufficient consideration to commit the country to steps of that sort would be derogatory to the dignity of the country and useless with regard to any good which might be anticipated from the adoption of such a course. (Hear, hear.)

Next session the Reform question would be introduced.

When that next session will commence must depend very much upon the course of events, and upon the course of business. I wish to withhold any opinion upon that subject at the present moment.

Considering the lateness of the session, and how important it was that the business of the country should be proceeded with as fast as possible, he intended to propose that all Thursdays (beginning with that day fortnight) be order days, instead of notice days.

NATIONAL DEFENCES.

Sir C. NAPIER called attention to the defences of the country, and asked for some assurance that the Government would not only keep up, but go on with, the naval preparations of their predecessors, to whom, he said, he gave the greatest possible credit.

LAW REFORM.

Mr. WHITESIDE, in moving for leave to bring in bills to consolidate and amend the Criminal Statute Law of England and Ireland, gave details of the changes he proposed in order to assimilate the two codes, and expressed a hope that the House would give its support to a measure of such great domestic importance, if approved by her Majesty's Government.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said it was not his intention to oppose the motion, and he tendered his

thanks to Mr. Whiteside for the labour he had bestowed upon the subject. But it was high time, he observed, that the whole subject of the consolidation or rather digest, of the statutes should be taken into consideration, and it would be one of the most important of the duties of the Government to see that that office be committed to hands responsible to the House—namely, a Department of Justice.

Mr. MALINS was glad that the Attorney-General had arrived at the conclusion that all these systems of consolidation should not be taken upon credit; yet the body he proposed, the Department of Justice—his hobby—would dictate to the House. He believed the resolution in favour of such a department was founded upon a mere theory, incapable of being reduced to practice. The proper tribunal was the law officers of the Crown.

After some remarks by Mr. Bowyer, Mr. Collier, and Sir F. Kelly,

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL maintained the practicability of a consolidation of the statutes; the only question was, he observed, the best mode, and he concurred with the Attorney-General in thinking that the object could not be carried out until there was a Department or Minister of Justice, or a body of persons who could devote themselves to the task and be responsible to the House.

Mr. WALPOLE recommended the Attorney-General to take up this subject at once, observing that the proposed measure embodied a safe, sound, and practical solution of the question relative to the amendment and consolidation of the criminal law of the two countries.

Leave was then given to introduce the Bills.

On the motion for going into committee of supply, Lord PALMERSTON moved that Mr. Massey do take the chair. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Massey accordingly took the chair, without opposition. A former vote in supply was taken, and the House resumed.

ARMY REFORM.

On Friday Mr. S. HERBERT gave notice that on an early day he would move for a select committee to inquire into the effect of the alterations made in our system of military organisation since 1853, and also to inquire whether any and what further changes might be advisable. (Hear, hear.)

INCOME-TAX.

Mr. P. URQUHART gave notice that on an early day he would move for a committee to inquire whether or not it was possible to adopt some mode of calculating the income-tax, by which the vexations with which it was now attended might be avoided.

GREAT YARMOUTH MAGISTRACY.

Mr. MELLOR gave notice that on Friday next he would call the attention of the House to the recent appointments of justices of the peace at Great Yarmouth, and ask whether it was the intention of the Government to introduce any measure for regulating the appointment of justices.

On the motion of Lord PALMERSTON, on and after the 14th inst. Thursdays were ordered to be order days.

THE NORTHAMPTON CASE.

On the motion, that the House at its rising do adjourn until Monday,

Mr. O. STANLEY drew attention to the statement made by Mr. Dennis at a public meeting of the electors of Northampton, that an offer had been made to Mr. Gilpin by the agents of the late Government to influence his vote in Parliament, and called upon the Secretary of the Poor Law Board to communicate the letters referred to by him, with the name of the person from whom they originated, to the House. In the course of his observations he stated the result of a communication he had had with Mr. Dennis in connexion with the alleged offer, commenting upon the course taken by Mr. Gilpin in the matter, and insisting that he was bound to give up the name of the party.

Mr. C. GILPIN repeated what he had previously stated, that letters had been sent to him containing suggestions which, if acted upon, would have biased his political course in Parliament; that he could not trace them to agents of the Conservative party, and that therefore it was not his intention to take any further steps in the matter. He added that the writer of the letters was a lady; that to ask for the name was an inquiry which he should not have thought a gentleman would have made; and he declined to give it.

After a short discussion the subject dropped.

THE INDIAN LOAN.

Mr. CRAWFORD asked the late Secretary of State for India whether he was aware, when he proceeded on the 21st day of April to receive and adjudicate upon the tenders invited for the Indian Loan, of the fact that the Austrian ultimatum to Sardinia had been made known to her Majesty's Government on the previous evening by a telegram from Vienna, and also by a written communication from the French Ambassador to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs? Lord STANLEY stated that it was not the fact that either he, or any person connected with the Indian department, was cognisant of the news at the time when the tenders were received. Mr. CRAWFORD said the answer was perfectly satisfactory.

CATHOLIC SAILORS.

A question was put by Mr. Hennessy to Sir J. Pakington, as to what steps the late Board of Admiralty had taken with reference to the complaints which had been submitted to the Board respecting the treatment of Roman Catholic sailors in the royal navy, to which Sir John gave an explanatory reply, which called up Mr. Newdegate, who was followed by Mr. Maguire.

THE DIVORCE COURT.

Mr. JAMES asked the Attorney-General whether

it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to bring in any measure to remedy the delay which now exists in the trial of causes in the Matrimonial and Divorce Court? The ATTORNEY-GENERAL explained the causes of delay, and stated that a measure would be introduced to improve the Court, which he hoped would pass during the present session.

NEWSPAPERS BILL.

On the order for the second reading of the Newspapers, &c., Bill, Sir G. LEWIS, not objecting to the second reading, reserved to himself the full power of considering and discussing the different enactments it was proposed to repeal. The Bill was read a second time.

INDIAN FINANCE.

On Monday, in reply to a question put by Mr. Bright, whether he could fix a day for a statement relative to Indian finance, Sir C. WOOD said that, until he was in possession of the necessary information, he would not be in a condition to make a satisfactory statement, and could not, therefore, fix a day.

THE BUDGET.

In answer to Sir H. Willoughby, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he did not intend to make any statement relative to the expenditure apart from his general financial statement, which he would fix for as early a day as possible after the Estimates.

MANNING THE NAVY.

Lord C. PAGET, in reply to a question addressed to him on a preceding evening, whether it was intended to bring in a bill with a view of carrying into effect the recommendations of the Royal Commission in regard to manning the navy, said that such was the intention of the Government.

THE REFORM QUESTION.

In return to an inquiry by Mr. James, Lord PALMERSTON repeated what he had already stated—that, considering the lateness of the year, it was not the intention of her Majesty's Government to propose a measure this session to amend the representation of the people in Parliament.

STATE OF THE THAMES.

Sir M. PETO, in moving for leave to introduce a bill to provide for the prevention of noisome effluvia from the river Thames within the metropolis, observed that it was a measure of a simple and practical character, and was not intended to reflect upon the Metropolitan Commissioners. At the suggestion of Mr. S. Estcourt, he gave a very brief explanation of its enactments.

Lord JOHN MANNERS thought the measure ought to have been called "A Bill to make the Metropolitan Board of Works prepare a large number of returns." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. TITE assured the House that the board had ample powers, and they had also the strongest desire to take efficient steps to remedy the gigantic evil with which they had to contend.

In order to show the feeling with which they were animated, it would only be necessary for him to state that last year, although they had not the powers which the Legislature subsequently conferred upon them, they spent no less than 5,000*l.* in time for deodorising the sewers. A permanent cure could only be found in a great system of main drainage; and from the progress which had already been made he thought it probable that that system would be completed in three years instead of five. (Hear, hear.) One large sewer was contracted for in February last, and one-fifth of it was already made. That sewer, which would be finished in June next, would drain the Hackney Brook district, a source of enormous annoyance. Another very large sewer on the other side of the river had just been contracted for. With regard to the present state of the Thames, he must remind the House that there were now discharged into it 80,000,000 gallons of sewage water, which contained 600 tons of mud, or 200 tons of solid matter. This sewage was not only in a state of putrefaction itself, but it was a cause of putrefaction to the mass into which it was poured. The board had appointed two of the most eminent chemists of the day to experiment on the best mode of deodorising the contents of the drains; and they had also appointed, since May last, Dr. Miller (Professor of Chemistry in the University of London), to report to them daily on the state of the river and of the great sewers. At the present moment the board had no fewer than thirty stations at which they could pour in lime-water, which was all that in the present state of their knowledge they could do. But Dr. Miller was engaged in a series of experiments, in order to see if a better disinfectant than lime could not be found for this temporary use. Last week Dr. Miller suggested some other deodorising agents, and the board were prepared to adopt those other agents, even if they threw an additional expense upon the ratepayers. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. RIDLEY said that a few hours after the rise of the tide effluvia from the river was so bad that the windows had to be closed, and there was reason to apprehend that public business would be seriously interrupted. If it continued, it must again endanger the health of hon. members, as to his knowledge it had done last year.

Alderman CURITT said that great works like these could not be carried out in a few months. (Hear, hear.) He hoped, however, that in three or four years the scheme would be completed, and that the noxious effluvia of which they had now to complain would be removed.

The SPEAKER then put the motion that leave should be given to bring in the bill, and the noes appeared to preponderate. The right hon. gentleman having put the question a second time, and with the same result, declared that the noes had it. Some amusement was caused by Sir M. Peto rising to challenge his decision a few seconds afterwards, when it was too late. The hon. gentleman had evidently let the moment for demanding a division pass from pure inadvertence.

PICTURE GALLERIES.

Mr. COWPER, in moving an address for copies of all letters and memorials addressed to the Committee of Council on Education, or the Trustees of the National Gallery, with reference to the admission of the public in the evening to the Turner and Vernon galleries of pictures, and of the answers thereto, enlarged upon the expediency and safety of such admission. The motion was agreed to.

MILITARY ORGANISATION.

Mr. S. HERBERT moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the effects of the alterations in military organisation regarding the War-office and Board of Ordnance which were made in the year 1855; and also to inquire whether any changes are required to secure the utmost efficiency and economy in the administration of military affairs. Mr. HORSMAN suggested whether, at so late a period, it was worth while to appoint the committee. Mr. MONSELL urged the same objection. Mr. S. HERBERT thought some beneficial progress might be made in so large a subject. Mr. DISRAELI was of opinion, on the contrary, that very little advantage would be obtained by the appointment of the committee, and that greater progress would be made if it were deferred until next session. Lord PALMERSTON hoped that the House would not lose what remained of the present session. The motion was agreed to.

NON-INTERVENTION MEETING AT EXETER HALL.

A public meeting was held on Thursday evening in the large room, Exeter Hall, to memorialise the Government on behalf of a policy of strict non-intervention as regarded the war in Italy. Probably from a thousand to fifteen hundred persons were present. The chair was taken by Mr. Samuel Morley, and on the platform were—Mr. H. E. Gurney, Mr. B. Scott, Mr. Robert Forster, Mr. W. Allen, Mr. George Thompson, the Rev. H. Richard, the Rev. Newman Hall, the Rev. Dr. Campbell, &c. The chairman said the object of that meeting was to give additional expression to an opinion which had been heard almost unanimously from the English people, that their Government should abstain from any act, and from any words, which might in any degree compromise them in reference to the fearful conflict which was now raging in the north of Italy. He desired at the very outset to disclaim anything like a party object on the part of the promoters of that meeting. Although he was himself utterly opposed in politics to the late Government, he was exceedingly glad to be able to express the opinion that nothing could be more satisfactory, judging from the correspondence lately put before the country, that the utterances of the late Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Malmesbury, in connexion with this subject. He then quoted at considerable length, in support of this view, from the despatches of Lord Malmesbury which have appeared in the *Daily News*. It was, he said, for the purpose of strengthening the hands of the present Government, if they were sincere in their declarations in favour of neutrality, and of throwing impediments in their way if they showed that they were not sincere, that that meeting had been convened. If a demand of neutrality were an evidence of indifference to the result of the conflict, he should certainly not be in the position which he then occupied; for, looking to the past rule of Austria in her Italian provinces, he was prepared to say with all his heart, "God speed" to the attempt of the Italians to assert their own rights. (Loud cheers.) There could be no doubt that oppression and misrule had intensified the hatred which had existed of late years between the Italians and the Austrians. Immediately after the signing of the treaties of 1815 the Italian army in Lombardy was disbanded, and the soldiers were sent to distant provinces of the Austrian empire, and the course pursued ever since had been such that in their efforts to free themselves the Italian people deserved the sympathy of the English people. (Cheers.) Although the population was only one-eighth, and the territory only one-seventeenth of the whole, Lombardy was made to contribute one-third of the revenues of the Austrian empire. (Hear, hear.) While, however, he deeply sympathised with the Italian people, he deprecated any design of transferring them from one despotism to another; and hence he rejoiced in the recent declaration of the Emperor of France, that he was prepared to withdraw his troops from Italy as soon as the object had been accomplished. Let their own Government know that any minister who should in any manner compromise this country would deserve impeachment. (Cheers.) He regretted to say that reports not unfrequently reached the City as to the feeling of the English court on this subject. He was quite aware that that was delicate ground to stand upon, but this was a serious and important business, and they must speak out; and if there were, as was alleged, strong German tendencies at the English court, he trusted that it would be felt that the English people did not mean to be committed even by their own court to any foreign power. (Much cheering.) He was a thorough believer in the necessity of having a good English fleet for the protection of their own shores, and in the present aspect of affairs the Government ought in that respect to be prepared for any emergency. (Cheers.) As regarded the rifle corps movement, however, he was afraid lest the effect of withdrawing a large number of young men from middle-class families—for that was the course which the movement was chiefly taking—should be to increase the military spirit in this country, and thus lead to England embarking in a course for which it was utterly

unfitted. The naval and military expenditure of this country in 1835 was 11,000,000*l.*; in the present year it was 22,000,000*l.*, and if that amount were not sufficient, it would be because public affairs were not properly administered. (Hear, hear.) The reading of history had led him to the conviction that the interference of this country in foreign wars had generally been on the wrong side—(hear, hear)—that her power had been far more frequently manifested on the side of despotism than on the side of peoples; and seeing that the result of past interferences had been to impose on them a debt of 800,000,000*l.*, and to support the cause of despotism, it became them to do something to strengthen the expression of that public opinion which he believed to be universal, and which required the fullest attendance, that there might be no mistake about it. (Cheers.)

Mr. B. SCOTT moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting, while deeply deploring the disastrous war now desolating the north of Italy, desires to express its unfeigned satisfaction and gratitude for the royal proclamation recently issued, declaring that her Majesty is 'firmly purposed and determined to abstain altogether from taking part, either directly or indirectly, in the war;' recognising that declaration as an additional proof of her Majesty's wise and gracious regard for the happiness of her people.

The Rev. NEWMAN HALL, B.A., in seconding the resolution, spoke as follows:—

The war, which might prove one of the bloodiest ever waged, had for its theatre a land the loveliest on which sun ever shone. But all natural beauties without liberty, were but as the jewelled shroud adorning, he would not now say the putrifying corpse, but the re-animating body striving with the energy of despair to wrench the remorseless screws which held down the coffin-lid. It was better to dwell with liberty on a barren rock, than feel the iron hoof of despotism crushing one down, even amidst the splendours of Italian scenery and Italian art. The tyranny of Naples, an odious league between the soldier and the priest, had been sustained by the power of Austria, looming in the background, like another Vesuvius, but without its beauty, ready at any moment to pour down its lava streams on the devoted city. In Venice, he had seen last autumn marble palaces thronged with Austrian troops, prepared to dye the water-streets with the blood of the people should the memorials of their former greatness render them impatient of their present thralldom. In Milan he had seen soldiers with fixed bayonets at the end of every street to keep the people from throwing off the intolerable yoke. As Austria was the chief abettor of spiritual as well as of political despotism, there could be no question that the sympathies of the English people were with the Italian patriots. Should then our hands fight for those with whom our hearts sympathised? No. Because we had interfered enough in other people's quarrels with little advantage, and it was time for us to rest; because another great Power had interposed and we were not wanted; because we were not quite sure of that Power's ultimate intentions; and chiefly because our sympathies were not with rival princes, but with oppressed peoples. We could aid the people's cause most by standing aloof till the fighting was over. We might then, when the prey was rescued from one eagle, interpose to prevent its being devoured by the other. But if we could not fight for the people, much less against them; if not for the oppressed, much less the oppressor. Yet language was sometimes used which hinted at this possibility. If Prussia did wrong, why should we? We loved our Queen, we loved the Princess Royal, but not for twenty Princess Royals would the free people of this land traitorously fight against the people of any other land struggling for liberty. The Queen was far too wise and good to allow even her maternal instincts to make her forget she was the patroness of liberty all over the world. Happy land where liberty and loyalty were synonymous; but woe the day for loyalty should ever our rulers prefer dynastic interests to popular sympathies, and forget that if our throne was stronger than all the thrones of Europe combined, it was so only because its foundations were deeply laid in the hearts of a thoughtful and freedom-loving people. Some Germans seemed to think that they must support Austrian rule in Italy as an act of self-defence! that is, for them to be free, Italians must be slaves! O suicidal selfishness! For nations as for individuals, to walk uprightly is to walk surely. Our best defence was to act consistently. Whatever rumours of wars should arise, let England be true to herself as the universal friend of freedom—let the sacred lamp be kept trimmed in this light-house of the world—then should liberty ever be assailed in this her last asylum, though we might expect the enmity of all tyrants, we should be sustained by the sympathies and the prayers of all free peoples. The working-men of this country would never fight against their brother workmen elsewhere, when struggling for their rights. And as to the religious people, it was never a question for whom their sympathies were enlisted in any quarrel where liberty was at stake. The descendants of the Puritans who went into exile, pined in prison, perished on the scaffold, for conscience and freedom, would never rivet on others the chains they broke off from themselves. While war was raging in Italy, prayer for peace was ascending in many an English cottage-home; but it was peace, combined with liberty and happiness to the people. For his own part, this was his constant petition:—"O thou King who shalt reign in righteousness, and in whose days there shall be abundance of peace, fulfil thine own promise, judge the poor of the people, save the children of the needy, and break in pieces the oppressor." (Cheers.)

Mr. COLLETT moved an amendment, which was, as the chairman stated, in effect that Lord Palmerston should be indicted for supporting Louis Napoleon when he first acquired despotic power. It was not put on account of its inconsistency with the object of the meeting.

The original resolution was carried unanimously.

The Rev. Dr. HALLEY moved the following resolution:—

That, considering the manner in which this country has in former times become gradually implicated in continental wars, in spite of open professions of neutrality, this meeting is of opinion that the Government of her Majesty should abstain not only from any actual share in hostilities, but from all entangling diplomatic and political engagements, as well as from all such irritating demonstrations of force as may tend to inflame public opinion at home, and provoke suspicion and jealousy abroad, and thus gradually involve the nation in a

conflict against any participation in which it has so universally and emphatically pronounced.

He said if they must fight, on which side would they fight? There was much on both sides with which they dared not identify themselves. There were two armies, eastward and westward, facing each other, on the plains of Lombardy, and behind them were the two foulest monsters that ever cursed the earth—priestly despotism on the one side, military despotism on the other—the leaden despotism of Austria and the steel despotism of France. If they must fight, let it be for a good principle, and not for such evils as those.

Mr. R. FOWLER having seconded the resolution,

Mr. GILCHRIST moved an addition, to the effect that while the meeting was in favour of neutrality, it also cordially approved of the steps which were being taken for the better armament of the soil and shores of this country, and its strongest hope that Italy might become free. (Cheers.)

The Rev. H. RICHARD opposed the addition, and the Rev. H. BLACK having moved the previous question, the meeting decided by an immense majority that it should not be put; after which the original resolution was adopted.

On the motion of Mr. G. THOMPSON, seconded by Mr. W. WILKS, it was further resolved:—

That this meeting, while acknowledging the inestimable value of a free press, and strongly deprecating any attempt to curtail its liberties, or to impose upon it any restraint, save what arises from a deeper sense of their own responsibility on the part of its conductors, cannot but express an earnest hope that this powerful organ of public opinion will not use the immense influence with which it is endowed to propagate bitter reproaches and vague and irritating suspicions, calculated to inflame international jealousies, and thereby add to the difficulties of the Government in their efforts to preserve peace with the other nations of Europe.

A memorial to the Government in harmony with the resolutions was subsequently adopted, and the meeting terminated in the usual manner.

ROMAN CATHOLIC DEPUTATION TO LORD PALMERSTON.

On Thursday, a deputation of the Roman Catholic clergy and laity waited upon Lord Palmerston at Cambridge House, for the purpose of bringing under the notice of his lordship the claims of the Roman Catholic inmates of workhouses, schools, reformatories, and prisons to be placed upon terms of equality with their fellow-subjects in matters relating to religious instruction and ministrations. The deputation comprised the following noblemen and gentlemen:—Lord Herries, Lord Stafford, Lord E. Howard, Lord Petre, Viscount Campden, Hon. Charles Langdale, Lord Arundell of Wardour, Right Hon. Mr. Monseil, Lord Castleross, Mr. Maguire, M.P., Mr. Brady, M.P., Rev. Canon Oakley, Mr. Wilberforce, Sir J. D. Acton, Bart., M.P., Mr. D. Bodenham, Mr. C. A. Russell, Mr. J. Burke, Mr. Serjeant Bellasis, Mr. Swift (ex-Sheriff of London), &c.

The Hon. CHARLES LANGDALE, Chairman of the meeting lately held at St. James's Hall, introduced the deputation, and laid before his lordship the grounds of their intervention on behalf of the inmates of these institutions. He stated that, according to the present system, Roman Catholic prisoners were prevented from having clergymen of their own persuasion unless in cases where formal applications were made for that purpose; that, in consequence of the deficient system of registrations at schools and reformatories, great numbers of Roman Catholic children were annually proselytised; and that the parents of Roman Catholic children were disturbed in their dying moments by the belief that their offspring, becoming dependent on the State, would be brought up in a religious creed at variance with that in which they were born and baptized. The only remedy to meet this evil would, in the opinion of the deputation, be the official appointment of Roman Catholic chaplains to gaols and the appointment of Roman Catholic masters and mistresses in those schools where the number of Roman Catholic children would warrant such appointments.

Lord Herries, Mr. Monseil, M.P., Mr. Maguire, M.P., Mr. Wilberforce, the Rev. Canon Oakley, and other gentlemen having addressed the noble lord (who was accompanied by Sir G. O. Lewis, Secretary of State for the Home Department), and dwelt upon the hardship of preventing Roman Catholic prisoners from having free access to the clergy of their persuasion,

Lord PALMERSTON said there could be no doubt of the necessity of appealing to the religious feelings of criminals, or that such appeals were not most successful when made by the ministers of their own religious creed. The importance of providing religious education for children was also indisputable; but he did not believe that any intelligent Protestant, or any intelligent Roman Catholic, would for a moment dream of scrambling for the conversion of a few helpless children or incarcerated criminals. He assured the deputation that her Majesty's Government were most anxious to do whatever was feasible to secure that religious instruction so necessary for improving the condition of the criminal, and to provide fair play with regard to the education of children. He reminded the deputation that when he was at the Home-office provision had been made in the estimates for the salaries of Roman Catholic chaplains in Government gaols; but that Mr. Spooner and the party who rallied round him succeeded, much to his (Lord Palmerston's) regret and disgust, in throwing it out. Latterly a different view had been taken of Roman Catholic claims by the party with whom Mr. Spooner acted, and for reasons of which they themselves were the best judges. (Laughter.) Her Majesty's Government

were not, however, indisposed to receive them as converts (renewed laughter), and he assured the deputation that they were not prepared to follow the example of Mr. Spooner and his friends. With regard to the method by which the object which the deputation had in view could be accomplished, it could only be done by a change in the law, and with the sanction of Parliament, and he was not prepared that moment to say whether it would be expedient to bring in an enactment for the purpose.

Mr. MONSELL suggested that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should restore the votes to the estimates for the present year, in order that the sincerity of Mr. Spooner and his friends might be put to the test. (Loud laughter, in which Lord Palmerston joined.)

Sir GEORGE LEWIS having put several questions to the deputation, said that, with regard to Government prisons, Lord Palmerston had referred to the subject; but that with relation to county gaols and workhouses, the appointment and payment of chaplains rested with the county magistrates and boards of guardians, who might not in all instances be disposed to carry out a law which he certainly should say was not framed by the Legislature in any spirit of intolerance.

Mr. MONSELL reminded the right hon. gentleman that this question at issue was not at all the payment of Roman Catholic chaplains, but their official appointment and recognition.

Lord PALMERSTON having observed that the subject should have the best attention of the Government,

The deputation thanked his Lordship, and withdrew.

MR. COBDEN'S RETURN HOME.

Mr. Cobden arrived in Liverpool on Wednesday from America. His friends had prepared for him a hearty welcome, and cheered him as soon as he was visible on the deck of the *Indian*. The Liberal party drew up an address, and, headed by Mr. William Brown, carried it to the Adelphi Hotel, and there presented it. Mr. Cobden was congratulated on his safe return, and a hope was expressed that he would not hesitate to take the post offered to him in the Cabinet. Mr. Cobden began his reply thus:—

Gentlemen of Liverpool.—I have just stepped ashore from the steamer which brought me from America; having had a somewhat difficult, though not lengthened passage, and being one of the worst sailors in the world, I was so much affected by sea-sickness that my head is still swimming with the effects of the voyage. Being utterly unacquainted with the state of politics in this country, having not seen a newspaper, until the pilot came on board, for the last twenty-six days, it would be presumptuous in me to attempt to offer any lengthened remarks on this occasion.

He spoke of the "touching kindness, the numberless courtesies," he had met with in America. He could have gone further from home and have felt himself less abroad.

I was certainly not aware of the number of my friends until I went to America, and I take this opportunity of tendering to those on the other side of the Atlantic my warmest tribute of gratitude. With regard to the operation of free trade, I take it that the reception I met with in America, particularly in the remote Western States, which are more devoted to the production of grain and provisions adapted for European markets, may be taken as a proof of the manner in which these measures have been appreciated in that remote region. I have not the least doubt in the world that the views which were always expressed by my friend on my left (Mr. Brown) with regard to the effects which would be produced in America by the repeal of our corn laws have been amply realised, and that we have made strong and fast friends, and bound them in ties of interest which will ever make them the allies and partisans of peace between America and England. From the opportunities I have had of observing the tendency of opinion in America, I come back with the belief that there is a more cordial feeling of attachment between the old and new countries than the ordinary channels of public opinion enable us to appreciate. The Americans and the English seem to me to occupy the same position to each other which it was stated Goldsmith had towards Dr. Johnson. The gruff old doctor liked to scold Goldsmith himself, but would never allow anybody else to scold him without taking his part; and I have no doubt, from what I have seen in my travels in the United States, that were it possible that England should find herself in a position where she was hard pressed by enemies in Europe—give her a good cause, and give her a necessity for help, and I have no doubt in the world that nothing would prevent in such an emergency the great bulk of the population in the United States hurrying to the rescue of the old mother-country. (Loud applause.) I do not say this with any idea that we are likely to need that help. I think England is strong enough to hold her own, and that is the opinion in America.

Mr. Cobden declared himself to be in favour of strict neutrality under all circumstances, except where our interests are directly menaced. He did not flinch from stating what he meant by neutrality.

I observe that there is a great clamour among certain parts of the population of Germany for war with France in defence of Austria, and such States as Bavaria, and perhaps Hanover—the most backward States—seem to be anxious of precipitating that great confederation into this European strife; but I would like the English people to give that portion of the German population to understand distinctly that if they commence an attack upon Louis Napoleon this country will not come to their help if they are beaten. I don't look with so much hopefulness myself as some do as to the effects of the war upon the destinies of the Italian people; but my sympathies are wholly with the Italians, and, moreover, I think, were we placed in their position, we should not be very scrupulous as to the source of getting assistance to rid ourselves of our oppressors. When the Americans,

in their struggle with the old country, accepted the services of Louis XVI., who was quite as despotic a sovereign as Louis Napoleon, I think the Italians may be excused for looking to the other side of the Alps for assistance in throwing off the yoke of the Austrians. With regard to this struggle, wherever I have been, whether in the United States or Canada, I have found but one opinion, and that is one of sympathy with the Italian people, and a hearty good wish for the success of the French arms; at the same time, it is coupled with the belief that there is nothing in the strife which is now raging on that bloody arena which can in any way prove inimical to the interests of England, and I may add what I have heard the inhabitants of the United States say—they look with some dread on the amount of preparation which is making in England, for the purpose, as is said by those gentlemen who have been speaking in public—"for the purpose of meeting any eventualities." "Eventualities" is the word I see sometimes used. Now, the opinion in the United States is that war between two great Powers on the continent does not involve danger to England more than if they were at peace, and keeping their armies unemployed. I once heard an opinion expressed in America to this effect—"If I were in a merchant vessel and saw two pirates, I should feel much more at ease if those pirates were fighting each other than if they were standing aloof, ready to be down upon me." (Laughter and cheers.)

As to taking office Mr. Cobden was very reserved. Until the pilot went on board that morning he did not know that anything had happened—that a new Government was formed.

I have a letter in my pocket from Lord Palmerston, written in a most frank and courteous spirit, offering me the appointment of President of the Board of Trade. I think the answer to the letter is due to his lordship in the first place. All I can say is that the answer which I shall send to that will be founded entirely upon what I believe to be the interest of the public in this question. I will take the course which I believe will be most conducive to the interests of the public in that respect, and in doing so I feel that I shall have the friendly interpretation of the gentlemen I see around me in whatever may be the course I shall feel bound to take.

Addressees were also presented to Mr. Cobden by the Financial Reform Association, and by the Peace Society. In reply to the latter, he said he was not to be charged with any desire to see England thrown upon the mercy or forbearance of any Power on earth; and, to prevent himself being misunderstood, he had no hesitation in saying that he would rather see another national debt as large as the present than see England occupied for a month by a French army, even though that army came as professed friends. He had a religious, a moral abhorrence of war, and also an intellectual repugnance to it; for it was the most stupid, as well as the most sinful, of all devices by which to settle national difficulties. He believed the time would come when public opinion would be strong enough to put under restraint any nation which should wish to resort to such a stupid course.

Postscript.

Wednesday, July 6, 1859.

THE WAR.

THE VALTELLINA.

BHNE, Tuesday.

The Austrians have withdrawn from Bormio, abandoning their provision chests and cattle. The Piedmontese are advancing towards the Stelvio Pass.

ROME AND NAPLES.

MARSEILLES, Tuesday.

Advices have been received from Naples to the 2nd inst. Prince Orléans has been despatched to the Court of St. James's on a reciprocal mission to that of Mr. Elliot to the Court of the King of the Two Sicilies.

Advices have also been received from Rome to the 2nd inst. The *Giornale di Roma* protests against the reports published of the massacre at Perugia, and promises a detailed account of what has really happened there.

The *Indipendente* of Brescia states that several young girls have made vows not to marry anybody but wounded soldiers of the army of Italian independence.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

In the House of Lords yesterday, Lord LYNDHURST called attention to the state of the national defences, which, he urged, it was most essential should be kept in a state of the utmost efficiency. He could not conceal from himself the hostile feelings of the French people to this country, and the wisest course, therefore, for this country to pursue was to rely on her own exertions. In recommending an increase of our defences he deprecated an aggressive policy towards France. As to the question of expense, it sank into insignificance before the importance of the interests at stake. The expense was a premium, and a very moderate one, too, which was paid for the insurance of the country. He concluded a most eloquent and impressive speech by recommending the Government to ponder over two words—"Vae victis."

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE concurred in this view, and was followed by

Earl GRANVILLE, who deprecated the course adopted on previous evenings on the subject under discussion as tending to have an irritating effect. While he denied the probability, or even the possi-

bility, of an invasion, he reiterated the assurance of the Government that no exertions would be spared to place the defences of the country in an ample state of efficiency. In regard to the army, he agreed with Lord Lyndhurst that it was insufficient to meet a large force which might be landed on this island, and that the dockyards and arsenals ought, if possible, to be made impregnable. In forwarding this object the services of volunteers, of artillery companies, and of rifle corps would be of great service.

The Earl of HARDWICK suggested the equipment of a fleet of at least 400 sail. The Duke of SOUTHERLAND having referred to the course adopted with regard to operations in the dockyards, Lord BROUGHTON and the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH professed confidence in the good feeling of the people of France, and the pacific intentions of their ruler, but urged that danger might arise from the extension of French or Russian power, and that therefore we must arm. The Duke of ARGYLE pointed out danger in another direction—namely, in the probability of a reaction from this fever, and a too great reduction of our present forces.

In the Commons, in reply to Mr. Vansittart, Sir C. Wood said the excitement amongst the troops in India was diminishing.

Colonel W. PATTEN obtained leave to bring in a bill enabling railway companies to settle their mutual differences by arbitration.

Mr. COLLIER obtained leave to bring in a bill for limiting the power of imprisonment for small debts exercised by judges of the county courts.

Mr. PALK moved, by way of resolution,

That the House should, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider an address, praying her Majesty to give directions that the necessary arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, be furnished to volunteer rifle corps, as well as to artillery corps in maritime towns.

A miscellaneous discussion ensued, in which various questions of detail connected with the organisation of volunteer and rifle corps were briefly touched upon by a great number of hon. members. The motion was ultimately withdrawn.

Mr. HADFIELD obtained leave to introduce a bill to enable sergeants-at-law, barristers, attorneys, and solicitors to practise in the High Court of Admiralty.

Mr. WRIGHTSON moved for leave to introduce a bill to alter and amend the Act of Queen Anne with respect to the vacating seats in Parliament on acceptance of office. The House divided: Ayes, 51; noes, 53—2.

Mr. ALCOCK moved for an address for a Royal commission to inquire into the question of tolls on turnpike roads and bridges in England and Wales. The HOME SECRETARY having adduced reasons for refusing the commission, the motion was negatived without a division.

Leave was given to Mr. Alcock to bring in a bill for the voluntary commutation of Church-rates; and to Mr. Hopwood for a bill for the regulation of salmon fisheries in England.

Sir B. FERGUSON obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate internal communication in Ireland by means of tramroads.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE moved for leave to introduce a bill to amend the Roman Catholic Relief Act. The bill was cordially supported by the Home Secretary, and after a few words of opposition from Sir B. Bridges leave was given.

The House adjourned at half-past 12 o'clock.

MARYLEBONE ELECTION.

The nomination of candidates took place yesterday in the presence of a large number of people. Colonel DICKSON was proposed by Mr. Ross and seconded by Dr. Collins. The Hon. A. Kitchin, M.P., proposed, and Mr. Mitchell seconded, the nomination of Major LYON. Lord Fermoy was nominated by Mr. P. Graham and seconded by Mr. Furnish. Amongst the supporters of the latter present were Mr. Cobden, M.P., Mr. W. Williams, M.P., and Mr. Coningham, M.P. Mr. Frewin, late M.P. for Sussex, after a short speech, proposed Sir Culling Eardley as a good Protestant, but no one seconded the nomination. After the several candidates had spoken, the show of hands was taken, and unequivocally declared by the returning officer to be in favour of Lord Fermoy. There was a good show for Colonel Dickson; but comparatively few hands were held up for Major LYON. Subsequently the returning officer discovered that the law required him to put the name of Sir Culling Eardley to the show of hands, and that was done, but not a single hand was held up. A poll was demanded on behalf of Colonel Dickson and Major LYON, and fixed for to-day.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS BILL.—Mr. DILLWYN will move the second reading of this bill to-day. We trust he will receive the support of the Government and of the whole of the Liberal members.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY NAVY ESTIMATES have been issued. The total amount is nearly two millions, which, added to the increased sum of the previous estimate, will make the vote for this year nearly three millions more than last. The original and supplementary estimates together amount to 12,612,055*l*.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

The arrivals of English wheat fresh up, to-day, were very limited; but we had the bulk of Monday's supply on offer. The trade was in a most inactive state, and, in some instances, prices were a shade lower than last week. We were heavily supplied with foreign wheat. Millers, generally, purchased with extreme caution, and the quotations were with difficulty supported. In floating cargoes, very little was passing. We have to report a slow inquiry for both barley and malt, at late currencies. The flour trade was in a most inactive state. In prices, however, no change took place.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Observer."—Next week.

* The great demands upon our space this week must be our excuse for the postponement of several contributions that have been sent to us.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1859.

SUMMARY.

BOTH Houses of Parliament re-assembled on Thursday, after the adjournment rendered necessary by the Ministerial re-elections. All the members of the new Cabinet have received from their constituents a renewal of confidence. The attempt to eject Mr. Gladstone from the representation of Oxford University has proved a failure. After this exhibition of partisan spirit by the Derbyites as soon as a new Government has been formed, it is impossible to put much faith in their professions of forbearance.

On Thursday the ministerial leaders in either House made brief explanations. The programme of the Government is simple enough:—strict neutrality in the Italian war, with the promise of eventual interposition "in concert with the great European Powers,"—efficient national defence—and a Reform Bill next session, whether Parliament meets in November or February. Lord Palmerston, however, wisely, as we think, deprecates officious intermeddling between the combatants, for, as he remarked, "a great country like this ought not to tender advice or interpose good offices until it sees that the march of events renders it likely that those good offices or that advice will be acceptable to those to whom they are tendered." In one respect Ministers have given proof of their desire to promote Administrative Reform. On Monday, Mr. Sidney Herbert moved and carried, in spite of the opposition of the late Government, the re-appointment of Captain Vivian's committee on Military Organisation, the object of which is to inquire whether any changes are required to secure the utmost efficiency and economy in the administration of military affairs. It is gratifying to find the new Minister for War thus manfully disregarding Court influence in his desire to promote the efficiency of the Army.

Lord Palmerston has done his best to repair the injury sustained by his Administration in consequence of Mr. Cobden's refusal to take office. Mr. Milner Gibson has accepted the post of President of the Board of Trade, and his position at the head of the Poor-Law Board has been assigned to Mr. Charles Villiers, with a seat in the Cabinet. By these new arrangements the Premier shows a willingness to keep faith with the independent Liberals, though Mr. Milner Gibson and Mr. Villiers are not unlikely to find great difficulty in giving practical expression to their advanced views in a Cabinet of so Conservative a cast.

At present, however, the immediate danger to the country lies, not in the timid counsels of Cabinet Ministers, but in the inflammatory speeches of ex-officials and their friends. The House of Lords is running-a-muck—we can use no milder expression—against France. On Thursday, Friday, and yesterday, addresses were delivered in the Upper House, in reference to the supposed ulterior objects of the Emperor Napoleon and the hostile spirit of our French neighbours, that would reflect disgrace upon any Red Republican assembly. What is the pur-

pose of these incendiary appeals at the present moment to the passions of the British people? Is not our fleet nearly doubled in strength? Are not rifle-clubs being everywhere formed? Will not the House of Commons this very week be asked to vote two millions extra to augment our Navy? There can be, to our thinking, but two motives to have provoked this frantic outcry against the Emperor Napoleon in our hereditary chamber. One of these is a wicked desire to plunge this country into an unprovoked war with France—the other, and more probable, the wish of our aristocratic senators to promote a reaction in favour of the doomed Hapsburg dynasty, and prevent an economical reorganisation of our military establishments. The Duke of Somerset spoke truly enough when he remarked, that if such language were persevered in it would be necessary to have not only a peace, but a war establishment. At a time when this dangerous panic is being got up by venerable Peers, who ill enact the part of firebrands, we cannot but rejoice that the eloquent tongues of Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright are not tied by official reserve, but that in their independent position they may give effectual support to the new Government, in whatever resistance they may offer to the intemperate demands of superannuated Peers.

The details of the great battle of Solferino are daily crowding in upon us. They reveal the gigantic proportions of the struggle, and its sanguinary results. Not less than forty thousand men are believed to have been either killed, wounded, or taken captive in the engagement. In consequence of the victory the Allies have been enabled to cross the Mincio without molestation, and invest the fortresses of Peschiera and Verona. The Emperor of Austria has not returned to Vienna. He is obliged to remain with his troops for the purpose of dealing with the disaffection that has sprung up in their ranks, and, it is said, quelling their clamours to be again led to the field of battle. It would almost seem as though the Austrian empire were falling to pieces—so great is the outburst of indignation against the system and men that have entailed these signal reverses. The Viennese are represented as only waiting an opportunity to show their hostility to Baron Bach, the Absolutist Minister; the Hungarians, as demanding with threatening voice the constitution of which they were robbed—and even the Tyrolese ask for some pledge that they are no longer to remain the mere serfs of a centralising bureaucracy. There is something almost gallant, if unnatural, on the part of the Peers of free England in taking the part of this hated despotism.

The massacre at Perugia has excited so deep a feeling throughout Italy as to oblige the Emperor Napoleon partially to modify his policy in respect to the Papal Power. To a deputation that has waited upon him from the Romagna he has replied:—"At the proper season means will be devised to shield you from the dangers of anarchy, and give you the power of aiding the great work for the independence of Italy." Meanwhile measures are being taken to prevent a recurrence of such excesses. The Marquis d'Azeglio, whose public career has been an unceasing warfare against the pretensions of the Court of Rome, has been sent to the Romagna in the capacity of Military Commissioner; and under his auspices the Roman volunteers, who have joined the Sardinian and Tuscan armies, will be reorganised for the defence of their hearths and homes against the Papal mercenaries. Such precautionary measures, however desirable, singularly complicate the position of the Emperor in respect to the States of the Church.

MR. COBDEN'S RETURN, AND REFUSAL OF OFFICE.

WITH heartiest congratulations we welcome Mr. Cobden's return to his native country, and to public life. Would it were in our power also to congratulate the public on his accession to office! That an honourable post in the Cabinet was assigned to, and reserved for, him during his absence, marks a considerable advance of public opinion—that he has felt it his duty, nevertheless, to decline both the responsibility and the honour, shows that the advance has not been so decided, nor so well established, as to satisfy his judgment that he would do well to exchange the functions of a teacher and a critic for those of a Minister. We think he is right, and we deeply regret to think so. We regret it all the more, because we believe that Mr. Cobden possesses admirable administrative qualifications. Whenever Richard Cobden shall see it to be his duty to enter into the service of the Crown, we are confident that he will exhibit no less aptitude for reducing his principles to practice than he has heretofore displayed in commending them to public acceptance. But Mr. Cobden, not less than other statesmen, must start with a fair chance. We do not think he would have done

so had he accepted office under the present Government, and in existing circumstances. We fear the public would have been thereby deprived of his service as a cautious but vigilant critic of the present Administration, without gaining all, or nearly all, that Mr. Cobden might, under more favourable conditions, render them as a servant of the Crown. To merge individuality and independence is a necessary sacrifice on the part of any man who enters into political combination with a Government such as ours—but there should be a gain of power superior, or at least equivalent, to the loss of freedom. Mr. Cobden has probably concluded that by becoming President of the Board of Trade under the auspices of Lord Palmerston, he would certainly surrender more than he could acquire.

We think so, too. Richard Cobden eminently belongs to the public. His idiosyncrasy, his character, his reputation, are amongst their treasures—not to be squandered away for a temporary convenience. There are certain questions which he has made his own. They constitute, as it were, part and parcel of his fame and his usefulness. He can hardly feel himself at liberty to put them on the shelf, even for a season. Power is of no moment to him unless it can be made subservient, to some considerable extent, in giving practical effect to his views on those questions. Prominent among these is the impolicy, the waste, the uselessness, and the sin, of burdening the industry of the country with immense armaments, and of intermeddling with the quarrels of continental Powers. At a moment when sanguinary war is raging between two great military empires, when a third is supposed to be on the eve of joining in the fray, and thus dragging a fourth into the devouring maelstrom—at a moment when the public are understood to be intent upon adding largely to our defensive armaments—an invitation to become a member of a Cabinet the preponderant tendencies of which are known to be in favour of greatly augmenting our naval forces, and of instituting rifle corps through the length and breadth of the land, could only come upon Richard Cobden as a sort of covert request to forget himself, and practically confess that the principles he has so zealously advocated are inapplicable to these times. Had there been a chance of his being able to modify the policy of his proposed colleagues, the honourable member for Rochdale was not the man to shrink from the taunts to which his decision to join them might expose him. No public man that it has been our good fortune to know is less troubled with self-consciousness—no man is more ready to forego his own preferences for the public good—none seems to have a more modest estimate of his own worth. But it did not become Mr. Cobden to let himself, together with his special questions, down to a position of dumb subordination—and, we think, he judged wisely that the present Administration will require rather to be watched than strengthened.

We cannot but suppose that the position of his friend and former colleague, John Bright, and the manner in which he has been excluded from high office, would operate to determine Mr. Cobden's refusal. The politeness of the Premier, which expresses regret at his inability to offer a seat in the Cabinet to the most powerful and the most popular of the Opposition chiefs, would hardly explain to the honest mind of Richard Cobden a proceeding which, besides being unusual, indicates, somewhere or other, a want of sincerity. It would have been easier for Mr. Bright to have accepted an invitation to join the Cabinet than for his friend and compatriot. Mr. Bright's special question is Reform—particularly those branches of Reform which relate to an extension of the franchise, and a more equal distribution of electoral power—both of which will engage the early attention of the Government, and on one of which the Derby Administration suffered its mortal defeat. We concluded, and, we believe, the public concluded, as a matter of course, that Mr. Bright would be offered a worthy position in a Ministry professedly formed to represent the whole Liberal side of the House—and we thought that he would not be justified in declining it. Had Mr. Bright taken office under Lord Palmerston, and as the colleague of Lord John Russell, Mr. Cobden might well have hesitated to refuse it, for, under such circumstances, his special questions would have been fairly represented in the Government. But when, on his return from America, the hon. member for Rochdale learned that Mr. Bright had been politely passed by as disqualified, he might reasonably enough doubt the sincerity, or, at any rate, the earnestness, of the new coalition, and might very properly hesitate to surrender his individual judgment and his political will into the hands of men who could not admit John Bright as their colleague. To have consented to occupy a position which would seem to the public even now, and which might have actually become before long, one of antagonism to the man with whom he had worked and won his way

from his first entrance into public life, was not to be looked for from Mr. Cobden—and, accordingly, he retains his place beside his old friend,—a grander and more becoming one for him than in a crowd of noble and right honourable colleagues, from which that friend is excluded.

Parliamentary opinion—a very different thing in many cases from public opinion—is not yet ripe for the accession to office of such men as Cobden and Bright, save as subordinates, which they cannot and must not be. It is childish to pretend that they are kept out by their own choice; they are kept out, the one as well as the other, by the incompatibility of their principles with the temper or the traditions of what may be designated the old official circle. Some flexibility may be reasonably expected in every man who joins a Cabinet, but not that flexibility which would indicate the absence of a backbone of political principle. Men who have not devoted their energies to any special object may consistently, and without loss of either power or character, take office in furtherance of general party interests, and may do good by doing so. But such men as Cobden and Bright must not be sacrificed to vague generalities and uncertain hopes. We identify them with important public questions. They have a high representative as well as a personal worth in our esteem, and we should deem it a serious calamity for the public that such chiefs should lose their individuality without at the same moment, and by the same means, becoming invested with a higher responsibility and larger powers of usefulness.

From the moment of its formation until now, we have looked upon the second Palmerston Administration as transient—well fitted to guide the destinies of this country during what we hope will be the brief continuance of the war, but utterly unfit to frame and carry a satisfactory Reform Bill. We believe that no future ministry of our own day which does not include Richard Cobden and John Bright will be found competent to dispose of that question. They have but to bide their time, therefore, and it will not be long. For the present, no doubt, they will support, if possible, while they watch with keen eyes, the Government of the noble Viscount, and will cordially assist in keeping England within the limits of neutrality, and thus, to the whole extent of their power, prevent the spread of the devastating inundation. But it is not to be endured that these men are to be permanently excluded from the more intimate council of the Queen. For a brief season their investiture with official rank may be judged, whether by themselves or by others, incompatible with some prominent but passing phase of public affairs; but we shall be much mistaken if, before the lapse of another twelvemonth—possibly before the sands of the present year have run out of Time's glass—both Cobden and Bright be not occupants of the high and responsible position to which public opinion has already designated them.

THE SACK OF PERUGIA.

WHEN a raging fever finally retreats before the power of remedies little less severe than the disease itself, it frequently leaves behind it in some weak part of the exhausted body a sort of rear-guard, in the shape of a local sore, which nothing but the recovery of tone by the constitution can dry up and expel. So it seems likely to be with Italy. Franco-Sardinian arms are rapidly driving out the Austrian, not without a frightful expenditure of blood and treasure—and whatever there be of vitality among the Italian people, will have free scope, it is promised, for healthy development. But Austrian policy, in its most concentrated and malignant form, settles down upon the States of the Church—and here, to all appearance, it will remain to excite the commiseration and provoke the loathing of Europe, until some measure of constitutional freedom in Italy shall gradually circumscribe its limits, and at last encroach upon and destroy the gangrene itself. Whether the Emperor of the French originally contemplated this as the healing process which his "mission" would ultimately accomplish—whether he has the conviction that the substitution just now of a Government of civilians for the Pope's temporal dominion would complicate the difficult problem he has undertaken to solve—or whether, while he rescues Northern Italy from the oppression of Austria, for his own dynastic purposes, he intends, for the same purposes, to protect the Holy Father in his still more cruel misgovernment of the Romagna—we must leave to the disclosure of events. But the Pope himself, or rather, Cardinal Antonelli, his *alter ego* and his master, has determined, it seems, to stir up in the rest of Europe the scorn, hatred, and execration, which no wickedness of his can excite in the bosom of the French Emperor—and as if to place himself and his temporal authority beyond reach of support from the reason and the decency of civilised men, he has thrown into Italian

news a genuine sample of politico-ecclesiasticism which the world will distinguish henceforth as "the sack of Perugia."

The inhabitants of this city, not less desirous of freedom than those of the cities of other States close by them—Tuscany, Modena, and Parma—and having still better reasons than they for changing their rulers—followed the example set them by their neighbours, and took the liberty of dismissing the Pope's Legate, together with the few Papal troops on whom he ordinarily relied for support, and of proclaiming themselves free and independent. They did not suspect, poor deluded souls, that to cast off the yoke of oppression is a virtue when it falls in with the plans of Napoleon III., but when it crosses them is an unpardonable crime. They took to doing as others had done, without waiting to be told by French authority that their hour was come. Having thus renounced their Sovereign, they barricaded the gates of their city, and very probably expected an envoy from the Franco-Sardinian camp, to take charge of their military affairs. Miserable dupes! They found after a very few days that insurrection in the domains of the successor of St. Peter is a very different thing, in Imperial eyes, from insurrection in the bordering Duchies, even although the justification of it would be far more complete. The College of Cardinals at Rome, under the inspiration of Antonelli, and, it would seem likely, with the connivance of the General in command of the French army of occupation, met the resistance thus offered to their rule with a feline cunning and ferocity which will be searched for, in Europe at least, in vain, out of the class of reigning ecclesiastics. They silenced the telegraph—they kept their counsels secret—they sent mercenary troops through byways towards Perugia—they exasperated them by short rations and long marches—and when at length arrived beneath the walls of the city, inflamed them with drink, hounded them on to an escalade, and, after an hour and a-half's fighting against an extemporised and undisciplined National Guard, delivered the place up to massacre and pillage. Then began a scene of atrocities and horrors such as were supposed to have become obsolete in the annals of modern warfare. Non-combatant men were shot down in their own doorways—women, terrified and helpless, were remorselessly put to death—even infancy itself was not in every instance a protection against the ruffianism of the Holy Father's soldiery. The houses were entered—everything of value which they contained was appropriated or destroyed. In a very few hours Perugia was as if it had stood a long siege—and as a finishing touch to this vivid illustration of the mercies of ecclesiastics, the officer who conducted this raid against women and children returned to Rome, and was rewarded.

Now it certainly would not be without its interest to the civilised portion of Europe to learn from Louis Napoleon how long it will be necessary to his safety at home, and to the satisfaction of the priesthood who with the army constitute the twin pillars of despotism in France, that he should preserve to the Papal Government the power of thus shocking with impunity the natural sentiments of mankind. Who can give him credit for exalted and disinterested motives in his prosecution of the war of liberation against Austria, when he protects and abets brutality, even more brutal than that of Austria, in the Court of Rome? How can Italy be free whilst the Pope's subjects remain enslaved? Why visit on the German a punishment from which the ecclesiastic is to be exempt? The sack of Perugia, countenanced as it has been, if not instigated and planned, by the College of Cardinals, cannot pass unrebuked by the Emperor without disclosing to Europe the hollowness of his pretended mission—without showing what was generally suspected before, that he has gone to war with Austria, not so much with a view to enlarge the domains of freedom, as to serve the ends of dynastic ambition. The Pope, like a blunderer blind with rage, betrays the secret of his protector, and the "massacre of the innocents" at Perugia is more truth-telling than the hardly-won victory of Solferino.

But even the Roman States need not despair of ultimately sharing with their neighbours the boon of independence. The affairs of Italy, after all the fighting has been done, will, no doubt, be settled by a congress of the principal European Powers. For this august assembly, as if by anticipation, the Pope has got ready a vivid portraiture of Papal Government according to the newest type. They, at least, cannot well be guilty of the selfish partiality which may serve the immediate purposes of the Emperor Napoleon. They are not likely to smite Austria with one hand, and to pat the back of the Pope with the other, in relation to conduct of the self-same character and tendency. If the misgovernment of the Court of Vienna in Italy was a standing menace to the tranquillity of Europe,

and a perpetual stimulant of revolution, how can that of the Court of Rome be anything better, and who will be willing to guarantee its permanence? We have faith, as we have often said, in a retributive Providence. Punishment is the shadow which invariably follows sin. The Holy See will prove to be no exception to the rule. The sack of Perugia will hasten the downfall of the Pope's temporal dominion. The crime will draw after it swift vengeance.

THE APPEAL TO EUROPEAN OPINION.

THE defeat of Solferino, although having done nothing apparently to abate the claim of Austria to her Italian provinces, has materially altered her moral position in the eyes of neutral Powers, and has brought nearer the prospect of an early pacific settlement. It is remarkable that with every fresh reverse the Court of Vienna is found to have a weaker hold on the sympathies of Germany, and is driven back more exclusively on its own unaided resources. Austria maintains after her defeats that sullen silence which is the sure index of a bad and losing cause. Since her legions first crossed the Ticino, she has done nothing but fight and secretly intrigue. Conscious that she has no case to present to Europe except the right of possession—that her position in Italy can only be, as it has been, that of an armed occupier—she has wisely allowed judgment to go by default in the great court of appeal.

With the cause which the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia have taken up, viz. the independence of Italy, it has been exactly the reverse. The material successes of the field of battle are followed by a more emphatic re-assertion of the original objects of the war. The assurances given by the Emperor Napoleon in his manifesto on setting out for Italy, and renewed when he had fought his way to the capital of Lombardy, are reiterated in the most formal manner by the Government of the King of Sardinia. Count Cavour's important despatch just published is only the corollary of the Milan proclamation. It is another appeal to the public sentiment of Europe,—the difference being, that the Allies are on the banks of the Mincio instead of in Milan. The Sardinian Minister of Foreign Affairs once more openly avows that the object of the present war is Italian independence and the exclusion of Austria from the Peninsula; and to the disclaimer of personal aims, made by Napoleon III. at Milan, he adds this explicit declaration:—

We feel the most absolute confidence that the equilibrium of Europe will not be disturbed by the territorial extension of a great Power, and that in Italy there will be a strongly constituted kingdom, such as is naturally indicated by its geographical configuration, the unity of race, language, and customs, such as diplomacy had already desired to create at other times in the common interest of Italy and Europe. With the rule of Austria, and of the States that joined their destinies to those of Austria, a permanent cause of disturbances will disappear, order will be guaranteed, the smouldering flame of revolutions will be extinguished, Europe will be able to give herself up in full security to those great enterprises of peace that form the glory of the age.

It is to be hoped that this public announcement by Count Cavour, following upon those of the Emperor Napoleon himself, that France seeks no "territorial extension," will quiet even the apprehension of the Earl of Ellenborough, the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Howden, and those other Peers, who, instead of rejoicing in the coming emancipation of a great nation from military despotism, only use their influence as legislators to foster suspicion and alarm at the designs of France. A policy based upon the incendiary speeches delivered last week in the House of Lords would not only frustrate Italian independence, but extend the flame of war now localised in the Peninsula, over the whole of Europe.

The candour and singleness of aim which have characterised the French Imperial manifestoes, are further seen in Count Walewski's circular explaining the views of the Imperial Government upon the attitude and policy of Germany. France, while using her military resources for the liberation of Italy, disclaims any desire exclusively to dictate her future destiny. On the contrary, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs declares that the Emperor, far from wishing to exclude any of the Great Powers from the ultimate settlement of Italy, will, in case of need, invite their co-operation when the opportune moment arrives. The policy thus indicated is alike moderate and sagacious. While Austria remains dumb in dogged obstinacy, European diplomacy is invited by the Emperor of the French to make the fruits of the victories he has achieved, instrumental in emancipating Italy and restoring the European equilibrium. By thus adroitly appealing to Europe, the Emperor gives a solid guarantee against the schemes of personal aggrandisement imputed to him, defeats the meddling policy of German intriguers, isolates Austria from the sympathy of surrounding countries, and holds out the prospect of a restricted war and an early peace.

SCHOOLS FOR THE "LABOURING AND POOR."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I have already had occasion to quote the words of the Committee of Council on Education, in which they state that they exist "for the promotion of elementary education among the labouring and other poorer classes." Since my last letter, I have looked very carefully through the published minutes of the Committee from the date of their establishment in 1839 to the present year, in order to see whether their lordships have ever given direct encouragement to the admission of other classes of children to the schools which are in benefit of annual grants. I am bound to state as the result, that I have found no resolution or instruction encouraging the habitual attendance of other than poor children. On the other hand, I have found an express and most decisive resolution, passed on the 3rd December, 1839—six months after the institution of the Committee—in which their lordships say, with reference to schools not connected with either of the great societies, that "they will limit their aid to those cases in which proof is given of a great deficiency of education for the poorer classes of the district." It is true, as I endeavoured to show in my last letter, that the education given is not altogether adapted to the wants of the poorer classes; and it is also true, as I shall presently show, that the influence of the excess of education, and of other characteristics of the Privy Council system, has been to encourage the attendance of a class of children whose parents can well afford to dispense with any aid from the State, but the Committee certainly do not seem to have had this end in view. Possibly, on its being pointed out to them, they may regret this result of their scheme; for what defence will they have left if their schools should, to any great extent, become schools for the middle instead of the poorer classes? Where is the Chancellor of the Exchequer who will be bold enough to argue that it is our duty to help the rich and the well-to-do in the education of their children? Where is the tax-payer who will be found willing to put his hands in his pockets to assist a successful tradesman or farmer to pay his miserable "school-pence?"

Is it, however, a fact that the middle classes are in the dishonest habit of taking advantage of the small expense and superior system of the State-aided schools, by sending their children to such schools for their education instead of to the more expensive "academies," and other private sources of instruction? I am afraid that any of your readers who may be living in large towns could give an affirmative answer to this question. I am able to give a startling illustration of the habit, and of its shameful, though not unnatural result, from my own experience.

Three weeks ago a member of the managing committee of a successful British school in a populous town in the north of Surrey, told me that he thought of waiting upon some of my friends for annual subscriptions towards the school expenses. I replied that he would find his errand to be unsuccessful, for that they would all object to adding any school which received aid from the State. I added, "Your school is full, and I know that a large proportion of children attend who could afford to pay more than is charged—middle-class children, who are taking up the room of poor children in a school which is obliged to close its doors against further applications. If you want more money, why do you not raise the school fee?" "Well," he replied, "if we were to raise it to any extent our income would soon exceed our expenditure, and we should lose the Government grant; and, besides, if we were to charge more than four-pence a scholar we should lose the benefit of the Capitation Grant!" This, from all that I have heard and read, is an accurate and fair illustration of the working of the Privy Council system. It assists parents who have no claim to assistance—it actually prevents self-support where self-support could be attained; by giving a bounty to favourite schools it reduces the price of education below its natural value; and, worst of all, it demoralises both managers and parents; who, as long as they can get assistance from the State, will cease to discharge even the moral obligations of their position.

* A still more striking illustration of the pernicious influence of the Capitation Grant is given by Mr. Laurie in the present year's reports. He says:—"The Capitation Grant is viewed by some absolutely as a compensation for any voluntary contributions to the general wish of your lordships regarding fees. It is, consequently, not an uncommon custom to lower the previous maximum fee of sixpence to fourpence, which is within the range of the capitation supplement." It may give information to some of your readers to state that the allowance by the Committee to managers of schools under this grant is from 6s. to 8s. per annum for every child who has attended school 175 days in the year, and for whose schooling not less than one penny nor more than fourpence per week is paid.

Of the attendance of middle-class children in popular schools, there is considerable proof in the reports of her Majesty's Inspectors for the present year. Concerning the social rank of scholars, Mr. Arnold writes:—"Many of my best schools are mainly recruited from a class of society in which parents exercise much the same supervision over their children's proceedings as that which is generally exercised in the richer classes." Mr. Bowstead, on the same subject, while expressing his opinion that "the Parliamentary grant is applied in the main, as it is intended to be," also writes:—"A few children of parents who may be said to belong to the middle rather than the labouring class, undoubtedly find their way into our elementary schools." Mr. Alderson writes:—"In the schools which come under my inspection situated in the larger towns, there is usually a considerable number of the children of what may be termed the higher grade of tradesmen, persons whose business is sufficiently flourishing and extensive for them to employ, in greater or less numbers, subordinate hands in its conduct." This gentleman gives the statistics with regard to the class of scholars for four or five schools in large towns, of which the following, relating to the Great Meeting boys' school at Leicester, is one:—

Children of tradesmen who employ hands in carrying on their business	46
Children of tradesmen conducting their business entirely themselves	72
Children of artisans (chiefly employed in the hosiery trade)	162
Children of persons employed in the public service	15
Total	312

In this school, more than one-seventh of the scholars are children of respectable tradesmen. Mr. Alderson also writes of the schools in smaller towns:—"One thing I have noticed as an incident of the majority of rural schools. Their first class consists, in most cases, of children whose parents are in thriving circumstances, and rarely of the children of labourers in any considerable numbers." Lastly, Mr. Laurie makes a similar remark. "This class," he says, "to a portion of which I am about to direct attention, is one of great social importance and numerical extent, while, educationally, it occupies the space between the ordinary public school and the so-called 'middle-class school.' I have to observe that a portion of this class obtains, from the conditions allowed, advantages to which it is hardly entitled, thereby being the means, in the case of crowded schools, of excluding the very persons for whose instruction the school exists, and on whose account alone special grants, such as capitation, are given."

Need I quote more? Of this unjustifiable admission of children of the middle-class into the schools of the poor, because, as Mr. Laurie says, in another place, of "the cheapness of the instruction offered," there is, I think, sufficient evidence. But I have to ask, Is this the class to aid which the Privy Council Committee was appointed? Is the nation—the majority of which is of the poorer class, paying the larger proportion of taxation—to be taxed for the special benefit of persons who thus dishonestly evade their own responsibilities? Have the children of those who can afford to pay—not to mention the children of those who cannot—any claim whatever for the education of their children at the public expense, in mathematics, French, Latin, drawing, physiology, astronomy, music, "common things," and the other subjects which complete the qualifications of a teacher of "elementary education for the children of the labouring and other poorer classes"? If so, let us all assert our moral and equitable claim to be supplied, at the public expense, with broughams and horses, fine houses and furniture, the best "havannahs," and nothing inferior to hock at lunch and champagne at dinner! Why not?

I have said nothing in these letters of the general effect of the Privy Council system on the education of the people. This is a large subject, and one which could scarcely be treated in a letter. No one can deny that, both directly and indirectly, it has accomplished many beneficial purposes. In the long run, however, it will, I have no doubt, be proved to have done more harm than good. Its extension, at present, will be limited solely by the Chancellor of the Exchequer's influence, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer is to be limited by public opinion. It is a satisfaction to know that the two leading statesmen of the two great political parties, Lord John Russell and Mr. Disraeli, are alarmed at its recent rapid growth. Its strength, however, is great, and its capability of extension almost unlimited. It is strong in its hold upon the principal educational societies; it is strong in its hold upon the school teachers and managers; it is strong in its hold upon the selfishness of parents; it is strong in the prejudices of the

people in favour of external assistances; it is not less strong in the general ability, scholarship, and high character of the Inspectors. But it is as true of administrations and systems as of mechanics, that "nothing is stronger than its weakest part;" and the Privy Council system has many weaknesses. I am not quite sure that the most expedient—merely expedient—course to adopt with regard to it would not be to let it alone to run its full length. Give it rope enough, and—you readers know the rest.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
July 4, 1859. H. S. SKEATS.

THE WAR.

THE CAMPAIGN IN LOMBARDY.

The following telegrams describe the operations of the Allies since the battle of Solferino:—

TURIN, Friday, July 1.

The Sardinian army has invested Peschiera from the Lago di Garda to the Mincio.

VOLTA, June 30.

The French army has been proceeding to-day with the continued passage across the Mincio, which the Austrians made no attempt to defend.

The Emperor has gone over to the left bank to visit the position of Valleggio, already occupied by our troops. His Majesty has caused several bridges to be thrown across the river to replace those which the Austrians blew up in their retreat.

VOLTA, June 30.

The Emperor left this morning to establish his headquarters at Valleggio. His Majesty is in perfect health. The sanitary condition of the army is excellent. Prince Napoleon was expected to arrive at Valleggio in the course of the day.

The Emperor to the Empress.

VALLEGGIO, July 1, 2-30.

The whole army has crossed the Mincio. The Sardinians have invested Peschiera.

The reinforcements that I have received, and the arrival of 35,000 troops that Prince Napoleon brings me, have enabled me to approach Verona without risking anything, since I have left a corps d'armée at Goito to observe Mantua, and I am collecting another at Brescia to observe the passes of the Tyrol.

MILAN, July 1 (via TURIN).

The legion of General Garibaldi and the division of General Cialdini are manoeuvring to close up the whole valley of the Adige, in order thus to render themselves masters of the Lago di Garda, and to isolate Verona from the Tyrol.

A body of Chasseurs des Alpes, 5,000 strong, has arrived at Tirano, under the command, it is said, of General Garibaldi himself.

PARIS, Monday, July 4.

A private despatch, dated from the French headquarters the day before yesterday, states as follows:—"This morning at seven o'clock the Emperor quitted Volta, in order to cross the Mincio and establish his headquarters at Valleggio."

"We are only four leagues from Peschiera, the siege of which was begun two days ago by the Sardinians. The cannon roars day and night in that direction."

"The Austrian advanced posts are but at a short distance from Villafranca, which is occupied by the corps of Marshal Niel."

"It is much doubted that the Austrian army will venture to accept a battle in the condition of demoralisation and stupor into which they have fallen since our victory at Solferino."

VALLEGGIO, Monday, July 4.

The French army, increased by Prince Napoleon's corps, will operate against Verona, whilst part of the Sardinian army begins the siege of Peschiera. The Emperor having sent back the wounded Austrian officers without exchange, and having requested an exchange of prisoners, an Austrian officer has arrived with the announcement that the Emperor of Austria will also send back without exchange the wounded prisoners of the Allies, and that his Majesty is equally disposed for an exchange of other prisoners.

TURIN, Monday, July 4.

On the 29th ult., the Sardinian army more closely invested the exterior fortifications of Peschiera, situated on the right bank of the Mincio. Our army crossed the river on the 30th for the purpose of investing Peschiera also on the left bank of the river.

At present Mantua appears to be apparently neglected, though a large force is held in hand to parry any operation from that side. The secret of the careful movements of the Allies and of the retention of a large army of observation between Mantua and Verona is that the Austrians in Verona can at pleasure operate from that fortress or from Legnago upon the right or left of the Allies. The corps of Prince Napoleon, hitherto deprived of its share in the actual war, will, it is stated, be thrown to the front in the operations against Verona. Thus the fresh troops are applied to the new work.

Messages from Turin confirm the intelligence that General Garibaldi has received orders to occupy the Upper Valtellina. Garibaldi is expected at Tirano with 3,000 men, and 500 Piedmontese regular infantry have already arrived at that place. Skirmishes have taken place near Bormio between the franc corps of the Valtellina and the Austrians who are guarding the Stelvio Pass.

Report imputes to Garibaldi the design of closing up the Valley of the Adige by turning the Lake of Garda at Riva, and marching thence on Roveredo. Would this be an invasion of the territories of the

Confederation? If it can be carried out, the Austrian army will be cut off from its direct line of retreat into the Tyrol, though it is not likely that Garibaldi will not be permitted to effect the object imputed to him without fighting.

Letters from the camp mention a balloon ascent of M. Godard before Peschiera, who has accurately inspected the present state of the works, the distribution of the garrison, and the nature of the approaches on every side. Gunboats, brought up from Genoa in compartments, had been launched on Lake Garda (30th June).

The following are Austrian telegrams:—

VERONA, June 28.

The Austrians have abandoned the line of the Mincio, and fallen back on Verona, after having burnt the bridges at Monzambano, Valleggio, and Goito.

VERONA, July 1 (via VIENNA).

The Emperor is in perfect health. Since the 24th of June there have merely been unimportant skirmishes between the outposts.

VIENNA, July 3, 3 P.M.

The Piedmontese have surrounded Peschiera.

A French Division has been sent to the South, to join the Corps of Prince Napoleon.

The Emperor Francis Joseph had decided to remain with the army. Count Rechberg, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has again left Vienna for Verona, to confer with his master.

OPERATIONS IN THE ADRIATIC.

Accounts from Vienna state that the French fleet now at Antivari, and consisting of five ships of the line, eight frigates, six war steamers, thirteen floating batteries, nine gunboats, nine brigs, and two three-masted, has with it many troops and large supplies of provisions and ammunition; and that Admiral Bouet is about to open sealed orders. Consul Hecquardt is in continual correspondence with Montenegro.

A steamer arrived at Trieste from Constantinople reports to have passed at Curzola, on the Dalmatian coast, a French squadron composed of six ships of the line, five frigates, and many gunboats.

Off Ancona were four English ships of the line, with three steamers.

The Austrian Correspondence contains the following telegram:—

FIUME, July 4.

It is asserted that the French, amounting to 10,000, have disembarked at Lussienpiccolo. The bridge to Cherso has been destroyed.

The place referred to in the above despatch is probably Lussini, an island on the Illyrian coast, in the Gulf of Quarnero, and under the government of Trieste. It is a long narrow strip of land, lying parallel to Cherso, another strip of larger dimensions, and connected with Lussini by a bridge, which, says the telegram, has been broken down. The object of these hostile proceedings on the Illyrian coast must be similar to that which dictated the landing at Antivari; both must mean operations against Venice and the shore north-east of that place. It is said that the above islands are not included within the Germanic territory. The probable destination of the troops and ships congregating at Lussini and Antivari is, however, Venice and Tagliamento. If they should succeed, the Austrian position on the Adige will be compromised.

THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

Full details of this great engagement have now come to hand. The *Moniteur* publishes a long despatch dated from Cavriana, but we prefer giving the more animated description of private letters. The official journal does full justice to the heroism of the Piedmontese, who had to contend with greatly superior numbers. The loss of the French was, it states, 12,000 killed or wounded, and 720 officers, of whom 150 were killed. Five generals were wounded, and seven colonels and six lieutenant-colonels killed. General Anger is dead. He succumbed after undergoing the dangerous operation of a disarticulation of the shoulder. The wounds of Generals Ladmirault and Dieu are said to be serious; that of General Forey is but very slight.

The Austrians calculate their losses, so far as they can ascertain them, at 10,000 altogether, 1,900 of whom are dead, and 8,100 wounded. Almost all the correspondents from the camp, however, estimate the total loss of the two Austrian armies at from 20,000 to 25,000 men.

An official bulletin, signed by General Della Rocca, gives the total Sardinian loss at 5,525, of which 3,405 are wounded and 1,258 missing.

At present it appears, that the battle of Solferino has cost more than 6,000 lives, not reckoning those who still may die of their wounds. As nearly half a million of men were arrayed against each other, this forms between one and two per cent. of the whole. In all about 40,000 men, in this single action, encumbered the earth with their dead bodies, or lie crushed and mutilated in hospitals.

The special correspondent of the *Morning Herald* gives the following interesting account of this great engagement:—

After the Austrians had for the second time abandoned Lonato and Castiglione, the Piedmontese army was ordered to move to the north, and invest Peschiera. The French army, on the other hand, made straight for the part of the Mincio which is equidistant from Peschiera and Mantua—that is to say, towards Volta and Goito. The onward movement had already commenced, when, in the night of the 23rd, the Austrian army

crossed the Mincio in forty different parts, by means of pontoon and other bridges, with a view to get between the Sardinian and the French forces, and to try to deal with them separately. So little did the French expect a battle, that, on the previous night, a message from the King of Piedmont, asking for supports in case he should be attacked, which he considered very likely, was met with a refusal, on the ground that an attack of the Austrians was not probable. At daybreak, however, the corps of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers came in sight of Solferino, and was immediately set upon by a large Austrian force, which rushed down the hill and fought with the greatest fury. The Marshal resisted to the best of his power, and sent off aide-de-camp after aide-de-camp for supports, but it was not before three hours of frightful carnage that the corps of General Niel made its appearance. The Austrians were slowly driven back, and every now and then there was a pause, and the French continued to gain ground, heaps of their own and the enemy's corpses marking the fluctuations of the fight. The Austrians were thus slowly driven out of Solferino, but all of a sudden they made a tremendous burst forward, and the French were driven down the hill. Admirably supported by their artillery, however, they made a stand, and commenced once more to advance. It was like a hail-storm of bullets and balls, and whole files were mowed down by a single discharge. Meanwhile, at the right and left wing the Austrians were getting decidedly the best of it. The Piedmontese were slowly driven back. General Canrobert's corps was also heavily punished, and had there been a skilful general in the Austrian army to collect and concentrate their force against the weak point of the enemy's line, matters would have had a very different aspect. The French commander, to whom the credit of the day is entirely due, whether it be Niel, Macmahon, or the Emperor himself, sent forward the Imperial Guard, and a strong division of infantry of the line against the Austrian centre, and succeeded for a time in breaking it. Instead of bringing up their forces to repel this formidable attack, the supports were sent to the left and right wings, which did not need them. Desperate attempts were made to recapture Solferino, but the French stoutly held it, and after some desperate encounters, the bugles began to sound the general retreat, and the Austrians slowly fell back. One of the most remarkable episodes was a dreadful rain and thunder storm, which is mentioned by an officer in the extreme right as having burst over the field when the fight was at its thickest; and under cover of the darkness and rain the Austrians made a last splendid burst, and then gradually fell back. An attempt was made by the cavalry to pursue them, or at least to get to Volta, and so turn the flank, which led to an encounter between French Chasseurs and Austrian Husars, in which the former were rapidly sent to the right about.

The Turin correspondent of the same journal gives the following additional details:—

Respecting the battle itself, information reaches me which I have reason to consider reliable, and according to which no doubt can be entertained of the decisive character of the victory of the allied armies. The retreat of the Austrians to the left bank of the Mincio would appear to have been the result of a carefully-matured plan to deceive the Allies as to their real intentions. So far it seems to have been perfectly successful. The siege of Peschiera was decided on, and part of the army had commenced its advance towards that place, whilst the remainder was marching south, with the obvious intention of blockading Mantua and crossing the Mincio between that place and Volta. Had the Austrians delayed their attack twenty-four hours, they would have been able to annihilate by mere weight of numbers the centre of the French army; as it was, they advanced in an immense line across the Mincio, as if they intended to surround the centre of the Allies. They succeeded in driving back the right and left wings of the Allies, and in taking up formidable positions, but instead of converging and directing all their efforts on one point of the allied armies, they were prevented from assuming the offensive by being themselves attacked with incredible fury—by the Piedmontese on their extreme left, by the corps of Baraguay d'Hilliers on their centre, and by the corps of Macmahon on their extreme right. Desperate efforts were made to advance, and positions were taken and retaken; the Piedmontese were heavily punished, and would have been annihilated but for the gallantry of their cavalry and La Marmora's division, which came up in time to save the remainder of the army from utter destruction. By thus holding the enemy's left wing in check, the Piedmontese did good service, as they prevented them going to the assistance of their centre, which, up to two o'clock, had been successfully contending against Baraguay d'Hilliers, and even succeeded in driving him back, but which ten hours' hard fighting had greatly weakened. This credit must be given to the French Emperor, that he no sooner discovered the weak point of the enemy's line, than he hurled against it the whole of his Imperial Guard and a portion of General Niel's corps d'armée, whilst, to prevent the possibility of the right wing coming to its assistance, he sent word to Marshal Macmahon to hold the Austrians against him occupied, and sent as supports the 1st division of Niel's corps and two regiments of cavalry—for all of which Macmahon found plenty of work; one of the cavalry regiments, the 9th Chasseurs, was well-nigh cut to pieces. Nevertheless, they succeeded in accomplishing their object, and the Austrian right had too much work on its hands to be able to attend to the wants of the centre, against which the Imperial Guard and the 2nd division of the 4th corps rushed with irresistible fury. The Austrians fought admirably; they were successively driven up the hill on which Solferino is situated, forming and re-forming, until they reached the village. There the usual horrible carnage took place, but at length the Austrians were driven from it.

Cavriana is at about half a mile from Solferino, from which it is divided by a pretty little valley; corn-fields studded with mulberry and chestnut-trees, around whose stems the vine intertwines its tendrils, and whose branches, stretching from tree to tree, give a pleasant shade to the husbandman. To a retiring force, however, no ground could be less propitious, yet every inch of this half-mile was disputed; whole ranks fell at every step. At last the Austrians fell back in disorder; when they reached Cavriana it was quite dark. It does not seem that the French pursued them into the village, but they did not remain there long, and before ten o'clock were retreating in long columns on the road to the Mincio.

On either wing the fighting went on with pretty equal

success—one party advancing, then the other; neither being absolutely victorious or absolutely defeated. When the centre was broken, however, both wings retired, but in good order, and preserving a threatening front. They crossed the river unmolested, heaps of corpses marking every step of their retreat.

Such is the main and correct outline of the battle. All the accounts I have seen mention the storm, which broke out about four p.m., as having been a great disadvantage to the Allies; it must have been so in an equal degree to the Austrians; and, in fact, rather more so, as the retreat of the centre from Solferino to Cavriana took up the last six hours of the fight. The Austrians never seem to have been re-formed after they were driven out of Solferino. The artillery of the French was brought up to the top of the hill, and the whole time they were exposed to its plunging fire. You can easily imagine the scene: a space of 900 yards between two hills, occupied by broken masses of men, swaying to and fro, their ranks torn by grape-shot and musketry, and shells every now and then bursting around them. There it was that the Austrians suffered the heaviest loss, as their artillery could not silence that of the enemy. Under such a fire it is a credit to them that, broken, shattered, and disorganised—whole battalions without officers, and officers without men—the retreat should not have become a rout; greater credit still is due to the French, who, by their skilful manoeuvres, brought about this great result, and so utterly broke the enemy, who so gallantly withstood their efforts, that they were unable to form again and attempt to regain their positions from which they had been driven.

I have no particulars yet of the fighting in the wings. I understand, however, that all did their duty nobly. The Sardinian regiment of Nizza Cavallegieri particularly distinguished itself, and a young officer, yet considerably under twenty, won universal admiration by his steady coolness under fire, and by his presence of mind while surrounded by the enemy, cutting his way through them, and leading his men against them with a dash and gallantry that any veteran might envy: I mean his Royal Highness Lieutenant the Duke de Chartres.

A very interesting letter from the *Times* correspondent in the allied camp throws great light upon the great engagement—"the first meeting, in full force, of the two great armies which are fighting for the fate of Italy." He estimated the Austrian army at from 180,000 to 200,000 men. If the prisoners are to be credited, they brought up all their reserves from Mantua by railway during the battle. They were encountered by about 140,000 or 150,000 of the Allies. He thus explains why the Allies were not taken by surprise at the Austrian ruse of retiring behind the Mincio, and then suddenly recrossing it:—

When the Ohiese was crossed, and the allied armies approached the ground where, if anywhere, the enemy had to make his stand, their attitude became quite that of an army advancing to the battle-field. Each body took up the position which it was to occupy in the battle.

He also states that on the afternoon before the battle, M. Godard made another ascent on a larger scale with his balloon from one of the high hills which rise close behind Castiglione. Thus the Emperor knew of the intentions of the enemy. The Austrian position was most formidable, but somewhat weakened by its extent:—

The whole line was not less than twelve miles in length. Cavriana was the centre of it, which the Emperor of Austria had chosen for his head-quarters, while Solferino was the key of the whole position. This order of battle protected all the approaches to the Mincio, but it was just the necessity which was felt to protect all the roads leading to the Mincio which caused this long extension, and became thus an element of weakness in the whole position.

The attack began almost simultaneously on the right and in the centre, for while the fire of musketry and the advance of columns on Solferino indicated that the battle had begun in the centre, the Piedmontese guns were heard to the left and the artillery of General Niel to the right, in the direction of San Vigilio and Medole. The terrible attack on the village of Solferino—the key of the Austrian position—is thus described:—

The hill around which the village of Solferino is built is the most prominent object all along this country. It is of a conical shape, and has at its summit a high, square tower, called the "Spia (Spy) d'Italia," for from the top of it you can overlook the plain of Upper Italy from the Alps to the Po. This hill is detached from the rest of the range, and throws out three plateaux—one in the direction of the lake, another towards the plain, and a third towards Cavriana. It forms thus, as it were, a high castle with three bastions, and all the roads leading towards it run in the openings between the plateaux. All the sides, with the exception of that towards the plain, are very precipitous, and the roads run down at so steep an incline that they are called the Scale di Solferino. Towards the plain the approaches rise by a gradual incline until they reach the first houses; thence they assume the same precipitous character which the others have. It was this side which was chosen as the point of attack. The Austrians had prepared for this, and were ready to receive their adversaries. Both sides of the road up to the village itself are covered with vineyards; into these they had thrown masses of infantry, taking advantage of the nature of the ground to give them shelter and free scope for their rifles. As for artillery, they not only had some on the road, but on the different elevated points to the right and left, which abound in the higher parts of the road towards the village. The fight began almost in the plain, just where the road coming from Castiglione bends to ascend the village, and crosses the road from the latter to the main road of Goito. Two divisions of the 1st Corps (Forey's and Bazaine's) had orders to drive the enemy from this position, while one division of the 2nd Corps was to take the village in the rear by San Cassiano. The enemy's skirmishers being driven back, the two divisions of the 1st Corps advanced, and, after a sharp fusillade, succeeded in driving him back towards the village. But it was only at the village that the real fight began. The entrance to it had been barricaded, and the high garden walls which extend to the right and left were loop-

holed for musketry, while on the spur which lies to the right of the road as you ascend, a battery was sending down a shower of grape. This entrance became the scene of a most desperate fight, but was at last forced, and then began one of those street fights which seem to become a characteristic of this campaign; every house had been loopholed, and was occupied by the enemy. As there are no gates in the rear of the courtyards of these houses, the defenders in each were obliged to fight to the last or else surrender. Twice the first division of the 1st Corps had succeeded in penetrating to the church, the enclosure wall of which is just at the foot of the great tower and the top of the hill, and twice it had to retire before the reserves which the enemy brought up. The fight had lasted for more than two hours, and the strength of the soldiers began to fail. At this moment, which was about eight o'clock, the Voltigeurs and the Chasseurs of the Guard received orders to relieve them. At the same time the Division of the 2nd Corps, with the Turcos or Chasseurs Indigènes, pushed home its attack from San Cassiano, while the other division of the 1st Corps had attained the heights to the left of the road. In less than half an hour the enemy was driven out of his stronghold, and had to retire, leaving twelve guns behind. He retired in the direction of Cavriana, but only step by step. Looking down from Solferino towards Cavriana there is a maze of hills before you, which I can compare to nothing but to the ruins of a number of colossal Roman camps formed by nature, and half obliterated by age. It is one succession of ascents and descents, the best description of which I heard from a soldier, who, describing the battle on the height, said, "*C'était une chasse à l'écureuil.*"

After the taking of Solferino the engagement assumed really the shape of a battle, where tactics came into play. The taking of the village was more due to bravery than science.

Battles have often been compared to a game of chess; well, I never was so struck by the truth of this comparison as yesterday during the advance from Solferino to Cavriana—how one body after another was moved forward, and the enemy forced back by degrees. It was in this fight that the immense superiority of the new French rifled cannon showed itself. The lightness of the pieces is such that they could be brought up hills so steep that even infantry had no small difficulty in scaling them. Still the range of them and their precision are almost incredible. You could see their shells bursting among the guns and infantry of the enemy, while the shells fired from his guns at the highest elevation were falling short or bursting in the air. The attack on this succession of positions was made from the plain at the same time as from the heights, the object of both being to gain the heights of Cavriana, the centre of the Austrian position. While one column advanced by the road which leads along the base of the hills to Cavriana, the main body followed the *chasse à l'écureuil* over hill and dale in a regular steeple-chase towards the tower of Cavriana. While the attack, in what was now the centre, took this shape, the attack of the 4th Corps in the plain to the right had likewise developed itself. For a short distance from Castiglione the country to the right and left of the road is full of vineyards and mulberry-trees, not very closely planted, but sufficient to be an obstacle to the movements of artillery and cavalry. After two miles or so, however, the trees recede on both sides, and an almost naked plain, partly grass, partly planted with corn, stretches out almost from the foot of the hills across the main road to the neighbourhood of Medole. This plain, which extends as far as Cavriana, Guidizzolo, and Ceresole, became the scene of a most animated artillery and cavalry engagement, which was very effective, as seen with a good glass from the heights. The infantry took part in it only to the extreme right, towards Medole and Ceresole, occupying the vineyards which lie at the entrance of the plain, and from which the infantry of the enemy had been before driven out. As soon as General Niel was able to debouch into the plain from the right the day was gained, for such was the superiority of the French artillery, that the Austrian artillerymen, who it must be acknowledged fought their adversaries with great bravery, were obliged to yield. This was in the afternoon, about four o'clock. The centre had come to the hills about Cavriana, and while one column scaled the steep ridge under which the road runs, another was sent on the road into the village. From the rapidity with which these columns advanced you could see that the Austrians had given up the idea of resisting any longer in this position, and were now only anxious to make good their retreat. The position of Cavriana, which is almost as formidable as that of Solferino, was only held until the other troops could be withdrawn, and was ultimately taken with little loss. In the plain the Austrian artillery executed a very good retreat *en echelon*, while the cavalry was sent forward to arrest somewhat the progress of the allies. On this occasion there were a couple of brilliant charges executed by the Chasseurs d'Afrique, but this did not prevent the enemy from keeping the road to Goito. By five o'clock almost everything was over on the right wing and the centre. The end was precipitated by a smart shower, which began to fall about this time.

THE AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT.

The special correspondent of the *Times* with the Austrian army sends from Verona some interesting particulars, from his point of view, of the battle of Solferino. He states that on the side of the Austrians seven army corps, or about 140,000 men, were engaged, and that the battle lasted from six in the morning till seven o'clock in the evening. The writer witnessed the action from a commanding position in front of the village of Cavriana. The Austrian position formed a curve, the general direction of which was from north to south, Solferino being the protruding part of the curve, and the centre of the movements of the day. The object of the Austrians was to take advantage of what was supposed to be the extended line of the Allies, and attack their isolated corps. The Emperor Francis Joseph had resolved to take the offensive at nine o'clock on the morning of the 24th, but was forestalled by the allies, who began the attack at six in the morning along the whole line, from the front of Pozzolengo to Medole. The action had therefore commenced at the very moment when the Emperor

with his staff, accompanied by the Archdukes, the Grand Dukes of Tuscany and Modena, took their departures from Valleggio. The scene from the high ground occupied by the writer is thus sketched:—

Looking to the north, the tower of Solferino stood out in the boldest relief, overlooking the vale in front of it and the hills on the opposite side, where a battery of French artillery stood in position shelling the Austrians in advance of the tower. In rear of the battery columns of infantry were advancing in sections to the front, while in the vale itself we could hear the rattle of musketry. The air was filled with French shells thrown to a great elevation, and exploding as they descended. Not only was the action engaged in front of Solferino, but to its left in San Cassiano, and to its right along the ridges in the direction of Pozzolengo. Looking to the west, we could see the plain stretching to the horizon covered with low trees, from the midst of which rose the roofs and steeples of countless villages. Strong bodies of troops were moving in the open, and already the smoke of the batteries in the hostile positions, and the dust raised by the advance of tens of thousands of men, were spreading a baleful cloud over the combatants. In the level ground just outside Guidizzolo stood an Austrian battery facing towards Castiglione and exchanging shots with a crescent of French batteries, presenting its two horns to the Austrian front, and placing the latter consequently under a cross fire. A large body of Austrian cavalry was manœuvring in the right front of its own battery, and diverting from it part of the fire of the Allies. In the north front of Guidizzolo a furious combat was proceeding, the Austrians fighting to enter Medole, the Allies to enter Guidizzolo. In the rear of the French guns two heavy lines of dust, covering as with a pall the trees which concealed the roads, indicated the advance of heavy masses of troops, while south of Guidizzolo similar lines of dust gave tokens of similar preparations on the part of the Austrians. Far up to the north rose the hills on the side of which stands the town of Castiglione, the domes of which were visible to the naked eye. The sun alternately shone out in overpowering brilliancy, anon concealed itself behind clouds over the field of battle. Lists so vast, so enormous a congregation of men engaged in a deadly struggle, I had never seen. The small puffs of the muskets exploding were lost in the immensity of the landscape. It was only when volleys of artillery followed each other in rapid succession that the smoke took a distinct form. It was soon lost, however, in the general haze, and only broken again by the white parabola of rockets, of which the Austrians were making considerable use. The forms of the men were lost to the eye in the vast proportions of the fight, and it was only when heavy masses lay together, and they assumed an aggregate shape, that any conception could be obtained of their presence. With a telescope one could see, as it were, myriads of men on each side fighting at all points; dead bodies of men and horses strewn on the ground, with the wreck of uniforms and arms; but to the naked eye it seemed as if a vast anthill were in motion—men becoming pigmies, as they doubtless are, in encounters of such magnitude.

The movements of the contending armies had been as follows:—At six o'clock in the morning the Piedmontese, who occupied the left of the allied position, advanced against the 8th corps under Benedek, while the French attacked the 5th under Stadion on the heights of Solferino. These movements were no sooner commenced on the French left than the Austrians moved on their left also, the 3rd corps, under Schwarzenberg, advancing on the road to Castiglione through Guidizzolo; the 9th, under Shafgotsch, on the parallel road to Medole. The latter had hardly moved a mile from its bivouac when it met the enemy in front of Medole. Schwarzenberg sent two batteries forward on the *Campo di Medole*, where the French, as I before observed, had placed three batteries in a crescent, the two extremes or horns of which placed the Austrians under a cross fire. On the heights of Solferino, and to the Austrian right, the attack of the French and Piedmontese was repulsed with severe loss, several prisoners falling into the hands of the Austrians. The corps Shafgotsch successfully advanced, and fought its way in the direction of Medole, but Schwarzenberg's batteries had got into a position in which they were incurring serious losses, and it was found necessary to withdraw them. In order to do this, Mehndorff's brigade of cavalry moved out to the right of Schwarzenberg into the plain, and advanced fearlessly on towards the French batteries, thus drawing upon itself part of the fire which was then pressing so heavily upon the Austrian guns. While the latter retired the cavalry charged a party of French cavalry, which it is said to have terribly cut up, and finally fell upon a square of French infantry. It was well and splendidly done, but at the price of heavy losses. Scores of men and horses fell, and two squadrons of Hussars I saw returning reduced to thirty men. The Austrians guns, having now assumed a position in rear of that which they had previously occupied, re-opened fire, and in spite of all obstacles the 3rd corps endeavoured to advance on the plain and take the French artillery with the bayonet. This they failed, however, to accomplish, and ultimately they had to fall back. From that moment, however, till late in the day the cannonade on that point continued fast and furious. As for the Austrian cavalry, it appeared no more on the field, as far as I could see. It was now past nine o'clock, and, though the first attack of the Allies on the Austrian right had failed, from the gallantry which the 8th and 5th corps had repelled it, the French and Piedmontese were but too well aware that Solferino was the key of the Austrian position to spare efforts for carrying it. They seem, as far as I can judge, to have commenced at a very early period to concentrate their best troops and largest forces against it. The French Grenadiers several times made their way to the very top of the rock on which stands "the spy tower," but were repeatedly repulsed by the 1st corps, which had been thrown forward from Cavriana to Solferino to strengthen the 5th, then beginning to show symptoms of fatigue. The French, however, continued their efforts, and pressed Solferino, not only in front, but on both flanks. Under cover of the tremendous artillery fire which they kept up in the plain of Medole—a fire which had already forced Schwarzenberg to fall back—and while Shafgotsch was merely, as it seemed, kept in play on the Medole road, the French advanced two heavy divisions from their front to San Cassiano. These were soon lost sight of in the open, and doubtless acted as a column of assault in flank upon Solferino. Till about half-past one o'clock the

Austrians had repelled every attack except one. They held firmly at Solferino, at Medole, and on the extreme right of the position, but it soon became obvious that they were rapidly being outnumbered. The whole Piedmontese army attacked Benedek's corps on the Austrian extreme right, and was forced to retire still fighting on the road to Monzambano. The 5th corps, now fighting beside the 1st, which should have been its support, was driven slowly into the hill to the eastward in the direction of Castellaro Lagusello. The 1st corps, hard pressed, could no longer maintain itself against attacks made at once in front and flank, and retired through Cavriana. It is true the 7th corps, Zobel's, which held the road between San Cassiano and Volta, endeavoured to assist in the defence of Solferino, but, notwithstanding all their efforts, the French in overpowering numbers forced the position, and crowned the heights of Solferino, from which they rapidly prepared to storm Cavriana.

The writer estimates that the Austrian losses cannot be less than 12,000 or 15,000 men *hors de combat*. No generals were killed. "Among the wounded are Count Pallfy, slightly; General Philipovics, General Baltin, and I believe, one or two others. Several colonels and numbers of officers have been killed or wounded. Prince C. Windisch-grätz is dead, as well as Colonel Mumm." The *Times* correspondent thinks that the Austrian army on the 24th suffered much inconvenience from the fact that they were attacked by the French and Piedmontese three hours sooner than the time fixed by themselves for assuming the offensive, the former being, to a certain extent, unready at six o'clock. The 10th corps never reached the scene of action at all.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

THE RETREAT OF THE AUSTRIANS.—It became necessary to give the order for a retreat, which was accordingly done at three o'clock in the afternoon. It was just at this moment that the position of Cavriana was assailed. The French from Solferino began shelling it at short range, and it was no longer a fit place for the Emperor or his staff. They retired. The Emperor went not far to the rear. Leaving his staff at a farmyard on the road to Volta he turned back with a chosen few, and looked on while a last effort was made to fight for the possession of Cavriana. The last effort was made, but to no purpose. Nearer and nearer fell the French shells, till one actually cracked over the head of the Emperor and another burst in the middle of the staff. The order for a general retreat had in the meantime been carried out, and while the Emperor and the Archduke retired by a crossroad to Valleggio the 1st army began to withdraw towards Mantua. The retreat was made with little difficulty, as the 9th corps still held Guidizzolo, which stopped the progress of the enemy and prevented a dangerous pursuit.—*Special Correspondent of the Times.*

DANGER OF THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.—The Emperor, cool and collected as a veteran, stood on the heights of Madonna delle Pieve, close by a church surrounded by cypress trees, till a quarter to four. Count Schlick and his aide-de-camp, his highness the Prince of Nassau, were standing by him at Madonna delle Pieve, while the masses on the plain below were already retiring. The French were pressing hard on Cavriana. They had already gained possession of an old bridge-path called the Strada Cavallara, which runs direct from Solferino to Valleggio, and already the road from Madonna delle Pieve to the latter place was becoming excessively dangerous. The Emperor now went off leisurely to Volta with a few aides-de-camp, while the Archdukes with the Hereditary Grand Duke of Tuscany and his brothers followed a by-path through groves and over rocks towards Valleggio. While we quietly rode on few of us knew that the enemy, following a parallel direction to our own, were within half a mile of us. The French, on the other hand, were happily in equal ignorance of our true position, or they would have made a dash to cut us off. We struck the Strada Cavallara just below the Monte Oliveto, meeting the head of Stankovitch's division of the 1st Corps as it was retreating on the road from Castellaro Lagusello to Volta.—*Ibid.*

USE OF BALLOONING IN WARFARE.—No sooner was the first Austrian battalion out of Valleggio on the 23rd than a balloon was observed to rise in the air from the vicinity of Monzambano—a signal, no doubt, for the French in Castiglione. I have a full conviction that the Emperor of the French knew on the evening of the 23rd the exact position of every Austrian corps; that he made his preparations accordingly; and that, on the other hand, the Emperor of Austria was utterly unable to ascertain what was the number or distribution of the forces of the Allies. This, it may be said, is the result which must be anticipated in every military movement on Italian soil.—*Ibid.*

THE STORM ON THE EVENING OF THE BATTLE.—As we came up to Borghetto heavy banks of cloud had gathered in the west and lowered heavy and black over the hills. The bridge of Valleggio and its approaches were encumbered with waggons, through which we passed with difficulty, while the ascent into the village itself was almost choked up with cavalry moving towards Villafranca, cartloads of wounded, and artillery with its head turned towards the bridge of Borghetto. As we slowly threaded our way through these obstacles, a tremendous hurricane of wind, the precursor of the coming storm, raised a dark veil of dust. The sky became completely overcast and black as ink. The dust and gravel of the road rattled furiously in our faces, casting everything into darkness. The roar of thunder was mingled in sublime confusion with that of cannon, which appeared to be so close that its reverberations might be distinguished from that of

the thunder that rolled around us. I thought that the high wind had brought in the sound of the fight which might still be proceeding at Cavriana; not knowing that the French were following us at twenty minutes' distance on the Strada Cavallara. A tremendous downpour of rain inundated me in the streets of Valleggio before I could find refuge in my old quarters. Here were visible some of the results of the battle. Soldiers of every corps and every regiment were gathered together in the streets *ereprengi*, or separated from their proper positions. The people of Valleggio were all at their windows or communing together outside the houses, in spite of the heavy rain. The storm disappeared as speedily as it had come on, the sun shone out again with brightness in the west, and still closer and closer came the sounds of artillery.—*Ibid.*

"IT IS NOT ALWAYS THE SAME MAN WHO WARMS THE OVEN AND WHO EATS THE BREAD."—As soon as the battle was over orders came to transfer the headquarters to Cavriana, and last night the Emperor occupied the very room which his antagonist had had prepared for himself. Even the dinner was found all prepared and waiting for the victor.—*Times' Letter from the Allied Camp.*

THE VILLAGE OF SOLFERINO.—Solferino is a straggling village, through which runs the road to San Cassiano. On its western side rises the hill called Rocca, on which stands the tower of which I have already given you a description. The hill stretches in a westerly direction about 1,000 paces, the spit of it descending somewhat abruptly to the hamlet, or Contrada Pozzo Catena.

HOW THE AUSTRIANS FOUGHT.—The Croats I observed shrank from the field, and Count Nugent, who, notwithstanding his great age, did duty as a volunteer, might have been heard at a great distance as he abused them in the streets of Cavriana; but as for the other troops, I never saw any that fought better. The cavalry was really splendid, and the artillery as cool and collected under fire as possible. But "pluck" is of no use unless the greatest care is taken in the disposition of an army.—*Letter from the Austrian Camp.*

FRANCIS JOSEPH AS A GENERAL.—I feel bound to state that it is generally believed there would have been a drawn battle on the 24th if the Emperor had not been with the army. It is not exactly known what took place, but his Majesty is said at a critical moment to have ordered General Benedek, who commanded the 8th corps, to fall back. The gallant commander, "who had half annihilated the Sardinians," obeyed the order, but with evident reluctance. Two corps, the 2nd and 10th, were not brought into action at all, and for some unknown reason the reserve artillery of 104 guns was not moved forward from Volta, although the Allies had many more batteries in the field than the Austrians. *Letter from Vienna.*

NAPOLEON AT THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.—The Emperor Napoleon was in the midst of his army. He followed it from marmelon to marmelon, now on horseback, now on foot, and so closely that the balls constantly flew over his head. One of the Cent Gardes was killed at his side. Louis Napoleon ate nothing all day, it is declared, except a few cakes of chocolate he had in his pockets. But in the evening he partook, at Cavriana, of the supper provided for Francis Joseph, which that monarch hoped, no doubt, to consume as a supplement to the breakfast he had eaten there in the morning. The fortunes of war, however, willed it otherwise. The engagement, on the whole, was desperate and terrible. The soldiers were fasting. They were parched with thirst as they fought upon the slopes of the hills, under a sun that baked the earth like an oven at a white heat. The marshals and the generals were glad to put their lips to the flasks of the private soldiers, for water just then was far more precious than gold.—*Daily Telegraph Correspondent.* The Paris *Patrie* says the Emperor Napoleon had an epaulette shot away. One of the Cent Gardes writes that Napoleon III., in the thick of the bullet storm, never ceased his cigarette, while giving directions in front of Solferino.

AUSTRIAN WANT OF FORESIGHT.—Two complete corps d'armées remained inactive in Mantua on the 24th, "because it was thought probable that Prince Napoleon's corps might attempt to take the fortress by surprise during the battle." The foregoing fact shows that the Austrians have no information respecting the movements of their adversaries, for we read in the *Times* of the 25th inst. that his Imperial Highness was on the 18th of June at Pietra Santa, in the Duchy of Lucca.

THE ITALIAN REGIMENTS.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* asserts that the Italian regiments have become difficult to manage. The men desert by scores and fifties. In the neighbourhood of Trieste a whole battalion raised a cry in favour of Victor Emmanuel.

LOMBARDY.

On receipt of the news of the massacre at Perugia the Swiss residents at Milan were ill-treated by the populace, but the police interfered.

A Milan journal announces that the Jesuit fathers had left that city, carrying with them their books, costumes, and various other articles. Seals were placed upon the doors, and their house is guarded by royal Carabineers. They are believed to have been in correspondence with the enemy.

An important address to the new King of Lombardy, Victor Emmanuel, had been signed at Milan (same date), containing the adhesion of 305 of the leading dignitaries and functionaries among the clergy of the province, who thus renounce the act of concordat, and adopt the legislation of Piedmont.

The *Opinione* announced the nomination of the

Archbishop of Milan, and the Bishops of Crema and Pavia by the Pope, these persons having been proposed by the Austrians and consequently holding Austrian principles. A later number of the *Opinione* states that the nominees, wiser than the Pope, have themselves cut the Gordian knot by declining the Papal nomination.

THE PAPAL STATES.

THE SWISS BARBARITIES AT PERUGIA.

The Tuscan and Piedmontese papers teem with accounts of the shocking scenes enacted at Perugia by the Swiss troops.

A Florence letter, in the *Corriere Mercantile*, adds that Cortona is full of refugees from Perugia, including the Princess Bonaparte, whose house was pillaged. She arrived at Torentola, in Tuscany, on the 20th, and was expected at Florence. The same letter, after stating that the capuchin friars of the Monte convent fired upon the fugitives, and that the troops did not even respect the ambulances, distinguishable by a black flag, who were engaged in taking up the wounded, gives a long list of the persons murdered by the soldiery after all fighting was over. Among these we find three married couples, five elderly women, three unmarried females, the daughter of a Captain Polidori, five years old, &c. An infant was taken from its mother's breast and thrown into the Tiber; even an old beggar was shot in the streets, and many men wantonly murdered or wounded. All the names of the sufferers are given in full in the list alluded to, where various acts of pillage are also mentioned.

An American gentleman, Mr. Perking, of Boston, his wife, and three ladies, narrowly escaped at Perugia.

The *Giornale di Roma*, of the 21st, after stating that the legitimate government had been restored in Perugia by the Swiss, under Colonel Schmit, announces that the Pope, as an acknowledgment of his bravery has raised him to the rank of General of Brigade. All those who have "distinguished" themselves in this affair are to be mentioned in an order of the day. The same journal declares that the behaviour of the Papal troops sent to put down the insurrection has been everywhere most exemplary.

Letters from Rome to the 28th assert that an inquiry into the disturbances at Perugia has been ordered.

The Municipality of Bologna has issued a proclamation, calling back the Romagna volunteers from Tuscany, for the defence of their own homesteads and families against the brutalities of Antonelli's hired troops. The Bishop of Cortona, in whose diocese the townspeople of Perugia have taken refuge, has put forth a pastoral, strongly reprobating the cruelties and atrocities perpetrated in the assumed cause of the Church: King Victor Emmanuel sends back his Romagna volunteers to defend their kinsmen and protect property.

Meantime a long Latin document is put forth as the composition of Pio Nono, in which the terms "impudence, iniquity, criminal, audacious, impious, sacrilegious," are flung against the victims of oppression in Umbria and the Legations. He informs them for their comfort that besides being butchered and plundered they are "excommunicated" to boot.

A circular publication on the temporal power of the Pope, and an address by his Holiness to the Cardinals in the Legations, have been issued, both expressing confidence in the Emperor of the French.

THE ALLIED SOVEREIGNS AND THE PAPAL DIFFICULTY.

A Turin letter of the 21st in the *Daily News* describes an interview between the deputies from the Romagna and the King and Emperor:—

The deputies from the Romagna were presented yesterday to the King at his headquarters in Lonsato. They expressed to him the desire of the people to find a refuge under his dictatorship. Victor Emmanuel received them with all imaginable cordiality, but said, that in so intricate an affair, giving rise to such discordant views, he wished more than ever to act in accordance with his ally, and to him they must address themselves. Being introduced into the presence of the Emperor they read the instructions given them by the provinces they represented. Napoleon III. was extremely courteous and affable. He talked with them in a plain way, and without any circumlocution in regard to the difficulty of the case said:—

"I cannot agree with you, gentlemen, in your wish to dispossess the Pope of his power, but neither the King nor myself means to abandon you. At the proper season means will be devised to shield you from the dangers of anarchy, and give you the power of aiding the great work for the independence of Italy. Let some one among you remain in the camp and he shall take back the final resolution."

The Counts Pepoli and Rasponi remained; and, in fact, the Emperor did consult the King again about the Romagna, in consequence of which Count Cavour was summoned expressly to assist at the conference. Finally, Count Pepoli, who arrived yesterday at Turin, brought back the resolution that had been adopted. It consists in the refusal of the dictatorship, and in granting military protection for the two-fold purpose of preserving order and enabling the people to co-operate in the war of independence.

The *Monitore di Bologna* of the 30th ult. publishes a letter of Count Cavour, addressed to the Junta of Bologna. He says:—

The government of the King cannot accept the union of the Romagna with Piedmont, but will direct the Roman forces to co-operate for the purpose of obtaining Italian independence.

The official *Piedmontese Gazette* announces that the Chevalier d'Azeglio has been appointed General and Commissioner Extraordinary, purely military, for the Roman States.

AUSTRIA.

Laybäch has been fixed as the seat of the military and civil government of Lombardy and of the employees of the government.

General Gyulai has, in the capacity of Colonel, assumed the command of the regiment which belongs to him and bears his name.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that the Emperor is beginning to learn the truth respecting the vile system of internal administration, and that Baron Bach, its great upholder is debetted by the Viennese. "There are," he says, "strong indications that the Emperor will soon have to part with the kingdom of Hungary or with Baron Bach. The storm has long been brewing, and is about to burst." The Tyrolese while defending their country are resolved not to lay down their arms till justice is done to them.

THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

The Prussian proposition to establish a Federal corps of observation, consisting of the 7th and 8th corps of the Federal army, on the Upper Rhine, has been unanimously adopted by the States composing the Diet, so far as their representatives had instructions. Bavaria will have the command of it, but in Bavaria, where the national loan proved a failure, it has first of all become necessary once more to call together the Chambers for devising means to supply the increased expenditure. They are to meet on the 14th inst.

At the meeting of the Diet on Monday, Prussia brought in a new and further proposition respecting the establishment, extension, and composition in-chief of the corps of observation on the Rhine, which has already been resolved upon. Mr. D'Usedom left immediately afterwards for Berlin.

Field-Marshal Prince Windischgratz is expected at Berlin, on a special mission, coming from Vienna, via Dresden.

A letter from Berlin of the 29th says:—

"Within the last fortnight, a vast change appears to have come over the spirit of the Germans, pretending a most important and ominous reaction, which may lead to most unexpected results. The German press, which, with one or two exceptions, has all along been so steadily preaching the necessity of a crusade against France in support of Austrian mismanagement in Italy, has now shifted its opinions, and at length found out that it is not the business of Germany to fight the battles of Austria. Three of the leading journals of Berlin—the *Publicist*, the *Volkszeitung*, and *Voss's Gazette*—have quitted the ranks of those who clamour for war à tout prix, to support Austrian cruelty in Italy, and are now opposed to such intervention with double inveteracy. The *Volkszeitung* calls on Prussia to give a categorical declaration that, at the present moment, there is no sufficient ground for a declaration of war with France."

A Berlin letter in the *Hamburger News* says:—"It may be considered as certain that the Prussian Government has opened negotiations with England and Russia, in order to establish a common basis of mediation."

FRANCE.

The Empress, attended by the ladies and officers of the Court, went on Sunday in state to the Cathedral of Notre Dame, where a "Te Deum" was, by order, chanted for the victory of Solferino. The ceremony was performed with all the pomp usual on these occasions.

In all the churches of Paris, and in every place of worship throughout France, the same thanksgiving took place at the same hour as in the capital. At Notre Dame it was over by twelve o'clock. The Empress returned to the Tuileries in the same state she left it.

Enormous masses of French soldiers are marching into Piedmont, via Nice and Most Cenis.

A Paris letter in the *Gironde* of Bordeaux says the Corps Legislatif will probably be invoked shortly for an extraordinary session. This news savours of new taxes and new levies.

The Paris *Moniteur* of Thursday publishes the following paragraph:—"Two detachments sent from the depôts of their respective corps having joined the army of Italy without being provided with the articles and utensils required for the campaign, the Minister of War has punished the superior officers who organised the departure of these troops with fifteen days' arrest, and has published a censure on the general officers, who did not properly superintend the execution of his reiterated orders."

NAPLES.

Advices have been received from Naples to the 28th ult. M. Brenier, the French Envoy, has been appointed Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Januarius. Prince Ischitella and Prince Comitini have been sent to Lombardy on a mission reciprocal to that despatched to Naples by France and Sardinia in the persons of M. Brenier and Count Salmour.

Advices from Trieste state that an English steamer coming from Liverpool announces that on the 26th ult. disturbances took place in Messina. [A doubtful report.] Four Sardinian war steamers were at Messina, of which three had left for the Adriatic Sea.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council has addressed circulars to the Swiss consular agents in Italy, in which the Council protests against denominating regiments composed of foreigners as Swiss regiments, and requests that use may be made of the circulars in order that this

subject may be put in its proper light before the eyes of the public.

The Federal Council, in concert with the belligerent Powers, has decided that any *corps d'armée* or soldiers taking refuge on Swiss territory should be sent back to the side to which they may belong, the different Governments undertaking not to employ them again in the present war.

CIRCULAR OF COUNT CAVOUR.

Count Cavour, following the example of the French Government, has issued a circular despatch in which he speaks more distinctly about the views of his Sovereign concerning the future of Italy. No disturbance of the balance of power, no French conquest in Italy, but complete expulsion of the Austrians from the peninsula, and the formation of a strongly constituted kingdom, such as is naturally indicated by geographical configuration, unity of race, language, and manners, and such as diplomacy has already shown a desire to create—that is to say, a North-Italian or Cis-Alpine kingdom—forms the programme of Sardinia. The infraction of the European treaties is justified by Austria's refusal to adhere to the Russian programme of Italian reform to be submitted to a European congress, on the basis of the maintenance of the European treaties.

CIRCULAR OF COUNT WALEWSKI.

A circular dated the 20th ult. has been addressed by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to the diplomatic agents abroad, making known the views of the Imperial Government upon the attitude and policy of Germany. Count Walewski commences by recalling with eulogistic comments the circular of Prince Gortschakoff, quoting the portion which bears upon the relations of the Germanic Confederation. In common with the chief of the Russian Chancellery, Count Walewski observes that Germany cannot argue on the necessity of preserving the European equilibrium; it would be Germany herself who would compromise that equilibrium if she pretended "that she is necessarily interested in a war raised by Austria as a European power, and that the action of the Federal Corps, considered as such, ought to be exercised beyond the limits of the Confederation." The triumph of this doctrine, says Count Walewski, would be equivalent to the incorporation of the non-German provinces of Austria in the Confederation, a step which would be as opposed to the interests of Germany as to those of Europe. With regard to the safety of the German frontiers, Count Walewski urges that the possession of Lombardy and Venice is in no way essential. He recalls the fact that in 1818, when the bases of the military system of the Confederation were under consideration, Austria herself declared that she did not wish to extend the line of German defence beyond the Alps. The military measures taken by Prussia give the French Government no anxiety, says this circular, seeing that they have no other object than the protection of Germany, and of assuring to Prussia a just influence in ulterior arrangements. On the latter head Count Walewski declares that the Emperor, far from wishing to exclude any of the great powers, will, in case of need, ask for their participation, at an opportune moment. Count Walewski concludes with saying:—

The circular of the Russian Government indicates with sufficient clearness in what sense its action will be employed when the hour comes. As that document reminded us, and as I had myself already informed you, the English Government at the commencement of the hostilities used the best language to the German governments in dissuading them from the idea of making common cause with Austria against us. Without knowing yet officially the disposition of the new Ministers of her Britannic Majesty, we are authorised from their speeches in the discussion which brought them to power, to draw conclusions the most favourable to Italian independence, and we have the firm persuasion that the wishes of the English Government, like the aid of its influence, are directed to the solution which we are seeking ourselves.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

The Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance* of Brussels states that the new English Ministry has addressed counsels of moderation to the German States, cautioning them, in language alike serious and firm, against the dangers of encouraging a policy which might lead to a general war.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The rumour runs that the French Emperor, feeling the great sacrifices of men he has made, has resolved on appealing to the Italians, and making them raise 300,000 men to defend Italy after he has freed it.

It is said that the French Emperor does not anticipate a long campaign, for his stables at Plombières are ordered to be made ready for the reception of his stud.

It is reported that Lord John Russell has expressed his opinion that the French as well as the Austrians are to be kept out of Italy.—*Paris Correspondent of the Spectator*.

The War Department has lately made arrangements for forwarding photographic apparatus to every military station in the empire, for the purpose of taking views of coast lines, fortifications, &c., for transmission to head-quarters.

A letter from Nice says:—"Russia has just sent frigates to Villafranca to remove from thence every article in the way of naval stores, provisions, and sailors which had been left there. The officers are ignorant and the chiefs silent as to the cause which can have led to this sudden determination."

An official notice has been issued calling out, with two exceptions, all the militia regiments in Ireland.

An order to this effect has been despatched from the proper office, and will be generally made known this day at the head-quarters of all the regiments throughout the provinces.

Advices have been received from Corfu to the 28th ultimo. The screw liner Marlborough, four sailing ships of the line, and one Aviso steamer, originally bound for Athens, on receipt of important despatches last week took another direction.

INDIA.

Telegraphic news has been received from Bombay. The dissatisfaction amongst the European troops is rapidly subsiding; many rebel leaders of note have taken advantage of the amnesty. The Nana is still at large. The Punjab is quiet.

The Alma grounded on Mooshedgerah, near the Harnish Islands, in the Red Sea, at 3 a.m., June 12, heeled over immediately, and the starboard and stern ports being put under water, she filled rapidly from above. The mails, passengers, and crew all saved, and it was confidently believed that the vessel's bottom was not injured, and that she may be got off.

THE REVENUE.

The following is an abstract of the gross produce of the revenue of the United Kingdom in the under-mentioned periods ended June 30, 1859, compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year:—

	Quarters ended			
	Sept. 30, 1858.	Dec. 31, 1858.	March 31, 1859.	June 30, 1859.
Customs ..	£ 6,115,422	£ 6,209,187	£ 5,914,295	£ 6,108,418
Excise ..	5,085,000	5,004,000	5,187,000	4,945,000
Stamps ..	1,831,000	2,029,000	2,061,399	1,960,582
Taxes ..	141,000	1,383,000	312,000	1,349,000
Property-tax ..	2,454,000	547,000	2,483,000	782,106
Post-office ..	745,000	890,000	890,000	785,000
Crown Lands ..	60,940	82,500	72,600	64,500
Miscellaneous ..	531,690	917,971	340,313	497,650
Totals ..	16,964,052	17,032,658	15,290,607	16,492,256

	Quarters ended			
	Sept. 30, 1857.	Dec. 31, 1857.	March 31, 1858.	June 30, 1858.
Customs ..	£ 5,481,385	£ 5,590,018	£ 5,888,352	£ 5,879,039
Excise ..	5,298,000	4,769,000	5,251,000	4,626,000
Stamps ..	1,752,255	1,761,000	2,051,973	2,084,370
Taxes ..	150,000	1,361,000	308,033	1,326,000
Property-tax ..	4,931,537	808,437	3,390,601	1,199,587
Post-office ..	730,000	810,000	705,000	765,000
Crown Lands ..	60,654	82,000	70,000	64,000
Miscellaneous ..	260,438	735,707	345,360	335,970
Totals ..	18,682,269	15,907,162	16,010,319	16,279,966

	Year ended June 30, 1859.		Year ended June 30, 1858.	
	£	£	£	£
Customs ..	24,347,322	22,838,794	22,838,794	22,838,794
Excise ..	18,221,000	17,944,000	17,944,000	17,944,000
Stamps ..	7,881,981	7,649,598	7,649,598	7,649,598
Taxes ..	3,185,000	3,154,033	3,154,033	3,154,033
Property-tax ..	6,266,106	10,330,162	10,330,162	10,330,162
Post-office ..	3,220,000	3,010,000	3,010,000	3,010,000
Crown Lands ..	280,540	276,654	276,654	276,654
Miscellaneous ..	2,287,024	1,676,475	1,676,475	1,676,475
Totals ..	65,689,573	66,879,716	66,879,716	66,879,716

Increase and Decrease in the Quarter and Year ended June 30, 1859, as compared with the Corresponding Periods of the Preceding Year:—

	Quarter ended June 30, 1859.		Year ended June 30, 1859.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs ..	£ 229,379	—	£ 1,508,528	—
Excise ..	319,000	—	277,000	—
Stamps ..	—	123,788	232,383	—
Taxes ..	23,000	—	30,967	—
Property-tax ..	—	417,481	—	4,064,056
Post-office ..	20,000	—	210,000	—
Crown Lands ..	500	—	3,886	—
Miscellaneous ..	161,680	—	611,149	—
Totals ..	753,559	541,269	2,873,913	4,064,056
Net Increase ..	£212,290	Net Decrease £1,190,143		

LORD PALMERSTON AT THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

The prizes to the students in the faculties of arts and law at this university, were distributed by Lord Palmerston, on Saturday last, in the lower Theatre, before a numerous and fashionable attendance.

The following were the principal distinctions conferred at the late examination:—Architecture: John Henry Tarring and Louis Kossuth. Construction: J. H. Tarring and L. Kossuth. Latin: Alfred Roscoe and Rayner Winterbotham. Greek: Theodore Waterhouse and Julian Goldsmid. Hebrew: James Speare. English: Theodore Waterhouse, A. Wells, A. Roscoe. French: A. Wells, N. Nathan, Jacobus P. de Wet. German: C. B. Laxon, J. P. de Wet. Italian: A. C. Tupp, Theodore Waterhouse. Mathematics: H. N. Grimley, T. H. Hepburn. Natural Philosophy and Astronomy: G. Ralli, S. J. Penny. Drawing: Suleyman Effendi. Civil Engineering: L. Kossuth, J. Hennell. Geology: W. D. Hewitt, P. Magnus. Botany (Silver Medal): E. Venning. Zoology (Silver Medal): J. Wilson. Analytical Chemistry (Gold Medal): J. E. Mallinson; Silver Medals, J. M. Ufford and M. Carty. Political Economy: H. P. Winterbotham. Law: J. Taunton. English Essay: J. Dare, B.A.

The prizes were then presented to the successful

scholars by Viscount Palmerston, his lordship congratulating each in a few words.

Lord PALMERSTON said it was to him a source of the highest gratification in being allowed to preside on so interesting an occasion as the present and in a place also so interesting. (Hear, hear.) Nothing was more gratifying to the mind than to be surrounded by the rising generation, upon whose exertions and talents in the paths of life they chose to pursue must depend the prosperity and the well-being of the nation to which they belonged. And it was also pleasing to witness so many instances of the development of talent and industry and so good a promise of the future in those who were members of the university, and to see that the honours and rewards of the institution had not been confined to the inhabitants of the metropolis, or to the people of the United Kingdom, but that the colonies had contributed to the national talent, and that other nations—Hungary, Greece, and Turkey—had sent hither their youth to drink at the fountain of knowledge in that university, and to become ornaments to the countries to which they belonged. (Cheers.) It was, too, gratifying to observe that the prizes which he had the privilege to distribute, were given for a range of human knowledge and development of intellect—embracing almost every branch of human knowledge. If he were permitted, he would congratulate sincerely those who had been successful, upon the distinction they had acquired, and he recommended those who had not succeeded to persevere and not be discouraged, and to remember the great struggle of life which they all had to go through, of the fight against adverse fortune. Those who went into the race with the dogged perseverance characteristic of the English nation, were sure to bring out successfully the talent which nature might have endowed them with. One maxim he would earnestly impress upon those pursuing their studies—as he presumed every student devoted himself principally to one particular career. Let the student make that career the subject of intense study, but not devote himself to one single study. Let him make the profession to be followed his study—knowledge of various other kinds the objects of his amusements. Half knowledge of a profession was fatal, but full knowledge of a subject should not prevent a man from getting such knowledge as his leisure enabled in other branches of science. Great progress had been made of late years in every department connected with the development of the human mind, and it was with the greatest delight that he had noticed the difference of the system of instruction in these days to what it was half a century ago. They were indebted for this greater range of human knowledge to many circumstances; but he ventured to say there was no man living who had so much contributed to it, and who had conferred such benefits upon this country, and upon mankind, as his noble friend Lord Brougham. (Cheers.) Lord Bacon had laid down the rules upon which knowledge should be sought for and acquired, but his (Lord Palmerston's) noble friend gave those principles the development necessary for their practical utility. (Hear, hear.) He had laboured in every department of human intellect, and he had afforded one of the most striking illustrations of the system he had so greatly contributed to extend. He had the good fortune to combine in his person the experience of mature age and the mental vigour of full manhood. He had a mind which, like what had been said of the trunk of an elephant, could overcome the greatest difficulties, and that equally with the minutest difficulties. (Cheers and laughter.) The noble lord concluded by urging upon the students the necessity of close and deep attention to study in the departments they particularly pursued, and sat down amidst much applause.

Lord BROUGHAM then briefly proposed a vote of thanks to Lord Palmerston, which was unanimously adopted.

THE RE-ELECTIONS.

OXFORD.—The poll closed on Friday evening, when the numbers stood as follows:—

Mr. Gladstone .. 1050
Chandos .. 859

Majority for Gladstone .. 191

The announcement of the Vice-Chancellor was made in Latin. Immediately upon the conclusion of the proceedings a messenger was specially despatched with the precept to London, in order that the right hon. gentleman might at once take his seat. Nearly 1,700 members of convocation did not record their votes.

NORWICH.—The following was the official declaration of the poll:—

Lord Bury .. 1922
Sir Samuel Bignold .. 1561
Colonel Boldero .. 39

Both Lord Bury and Sir Samuel Bignold were petitioned against. The lawyers of each advised and published a notice that votes given to the other are void. It is, therefore, hoped that if Lord Bury should be declared guilty of corruption, and thus become unable to sit in the present Parliament, and the same fate befall Sir Samuel, Colonel Boldero may claim to sit as the legally-elected member, although he received only 39 votes.

BEDFORD.—The new Lord of the Treasury carried the day, the result of the poll being as follows:—

Whitbread .. 441
Polhill-Turner .. 389

Majority .. 52

SOUTH WILTS.—Mr. Sidney Herbert was re-elected for South Wilts on Wednesday without even a show of opposition. He spoke strongly in favour of national defence:—

On the sea, which is the chief defence of England, the greatest exertions must be made. That is our first line, and it is a line which ought never to be broken; but if it be broken then we must fall back upon our second line—namely, the defences we can make upon our own shores. Now, I hope there will be no mistakes upon this subject.

He was for *bona fide*, but not "reckless," Reform at home.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—This election took place on Friday, when Colonel P. Somerset, cousin to the Duke of Beaufort, was chosen, after an opposition speech from Mr. Whitehurst, of the Ballot Society, the new member was very explicit on the war question, telling his audience that if France attacked Germany to reach Belgium, England would have to cease to be neutral.

NORTHAMPTON.—Lord Lyveden (Mr. Vernon Smith) has published a farewell address to his Northampton constituents. With regard to the Indian mutiny, he says:—

I have the consolation of knowing that by no act of omission or commission of mine was a single life sacrificed or our dominions endangered. . . . I was nobly backed by that gallant statesman, Lord Palmerston, for whom my public admiration is only exceeded by my personal attachment.

Lord Henley has been elected without opposition.

ENNIS.—On Wednesday, the Attorney-General was re-elected without opposition. He expressed his determination to support a fair and equitable measure of tenant-right, and promised to pursue the same course he had followed during the past seven years.

CLONMEL.—Mr. Bagwell, the new Irish Lord of the Treasury, concluded his speech on re-election for Clonmel with some very emphatic remarks upon the state of the Italian question. He said:—

Gentlemen,—The Italians are in course of conquering the Austrians; they are about driving out the hereditary tyrants, and about becoming what they have earnestly longed to be—a free people. (Cheers.) The oppressed Italians are about to raise their heads once more among the nations of the world. (Amid great applause.) My friends, it has been the dream of my early life, the conviction of my maturer years, that Italy never could be great until she became free. That she is about to become free I firmly believe. (Cheers.)

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

In a letter to Mr. Charles Walker, of Rochdale, Mr. Cobden communicates the fact that he has refused the seat in the Cabinet which Lord Palmerston had offered him, and adds that he would prefer to lay his reasons for so doing before his constituents at a public meeting rather than by letter. He concludes by asking Mr. Walker to consult with Mr. George Wilson as to the holding of such meeting. Mr. Cobden's refusal was conveyed in courteous terms, and there is reason to expect that he will give a friendly support to the present Administration. The *Advertiser* says "There is some talk of Mr. Cobden being appointed Governor-General of Canada, as successor to Sir E. Head, whose term of office will soon expire."

Mr. Milner Gibson has accepted the seat rendered vacant by Mr. Cobden's refusal. He has in consequence to appeal to the electors of Ashton for the third time in about two months.

Mr. Charles Villiers has been offered the Presidency of the Poor Law Board with a seat in the Cabinet, and has accepted it. As the *Times* remarks:—"It was Mr. Charles Villiers who practically originated the Free Trade movement. For years before Messrs. Cobden and Bright were heard of as politicians Mr. Villiers annually brought the subject before Parliament. He it was who had to contend with all the odium and all the ridicule of urging a proposition which in those days was looked upon much in the same light as a serious motion for realising the idea of St. Simon or Proudhon would be regarded in our time."

Lord Spencer has been appointed Groom of the Stole, and Lord Waterpark Lord in Waiting to the Prince Consort.

EXECUTION AT THE OLD BAILEY.—The last sentence of the law was on Monday last carried into effect at Newgate upon Samuel Adams, who was convicted at the last session of the Central Criminal Court of the murder of a young woman named Martha Christmas Page, his sister-in-law. The prisoner appeared to be of a very sullen and morose disposition, and it seems that he has had hardly any religious instruction. He listened quietly to the exhortations of the Ordinary of the jail, Mr. Davis, but they appeared to have very little effect upon him, and latterly he refused to attend at the chapel with the other prisoners. On Monday last he expressed a desire to see Mr. Smith, one of the City Missionaries, and the Sheriff at once acceded to his request; and that gentleman has been with him almost constantly during the week, and he was engaged in praying with the prisoner from one o'clock this morning. The prisoner's wife has seen him twice since his conviction. The prisoner acknowledged the justice of his sentence. The culprit walked up the steps to the drop with great firmness, and almost the last words he uttered to the Ordinary were, "Tell my wife that I forgive her, and die penitent." The bolt was shortly afterwards drawn, the drop fell, and the wretched man ceased to exist almost immediately. A very large number of persons assembled to witness the execution.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen received at Buckingham Palace on Monday afternoon an address on the throne from the Convocation of the clergy of the province of Canterbury, headed by the Archbishop. The Prince of Wales was present. Her Majesty, in her reply, says:—

"I heartily concur in your feelings of gratitude to Almighty God for the restoration of tranquillity to my Indian dominions; and it is my earnest desire that the Government of that country should be conducted in the spirit of mildness and charity which is the distinguishing attribute of our holy religion."

"I rely upon the Christian sentiments of my subjects for supporting the pacific policy which has consistently guided my counsels."

"It will ever be my anxious wish that all measures may be adopted which have for their object the diffusion of true religion among all classes of my people, and which may tend to render the national Church an efficient instrument for promoting the spiritual welfare of the increasing population of this realm."

The Prince Consort visited the South Kensington Museum on Monday morning. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Oporto visited the United States' Institution. There was a dinner party in the evening, at which were present the King of the Belgians, the Princess Alice, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Oporto, and the Count of Flanders, the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, Lord Stanley, Viscount Bury, Lord Harris, the Right Hon. Sir George and Lady Grey, &c.

The Archbishop of Canterbury received the answer from her Majesty, and, kneeling, had the honour of kissing hands. The Prolocutor, the Dean of Bristol, knelt before the Queen, and had the honour of kissing her Majesty's hand.

The Hon. Mr. Seward, of New York, has left Fenton's Hotel for Warwick.

A public dinner will be given to Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart., M.P., as a mark of personal respect, and in celebration of his return for Finsbury at the late general election, at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday, the 13th proximo; Mr. Roger Cunliffe will preside.

The *Dublin Morning News* states that the present Attorney-General for Ireland has, to a large extent, abandoned the prosecution in the case of the parties charged with complicity in the Phoenix conspiracy.

In retiring from office, Mr. Disraeli, says the *Court Journal*, was offered a baronetcy, which he declined.

The investiture of the Bath was held on Thursday. The Earl of Elgin, Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, the Earl of Malmesbury, Sir John Pakington, General Sir Thomas M'Mahon, General Sir William Gomm, and General Sir Robert Gardiner, were invested with the insignia of the order as Knights Grand Cross. Afterwards several distinguished persons, whose names have been published from time to time, were invested with the insignia of Knights Commanders and Companions.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street. The Ministers present were—Viscount Palmerston, the Lord-Chancellor, Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, Sir G. Cornwall Lewis, Lord John Russell, Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, the Duke of Newcastle, Sir C. Wood, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir George Grey, the Duke of Somerset, the Earl of Elgin, the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, and the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson.

We (*Leeds Mercury*) are assured from a highly respectable quarter that Mr. Disraeli "has not accepted his pension, but has refused it, objecting to make the necessary declaration that he needs it in order to maintain his political position."

The commercial writer of the *Freeman's Journal* states that those best qualified to judge are of opinion that Mr. Gladstone will be compelled to raise the sugar duties. In support of this opinion it is stated that large sums have lately been paid as duty in anticipation of a rise.

In reply to a letter from Mr. Samuel Morley, asking Lord John Russell to re-consider the question of the ballot, Mr. Barrington, on behalf of Lord John, briefly states that he continues to be of opinion that the evils to which the ballot would give rise would prove greater than those which at present exist.

It is probable (says the *Scotsman*) that the Edinburgh banquet to Lord Brougham will take place about the third week in October. It is not unlikely that Lord-Chancellor Campbell will be present.

The non-electors of South Essex have determined on inviting Mr. R. B. Baker, the late member, to a public dinner, which is to take place in August.

Sir James Graham is about to move for an inquiry into the administration of the army and the relations of the Horse Guards to the war department.

Mr. Lowe will shortly bring in a bill to make perpetual the Public Health Act of 1858.

BIRTHS.

MELLY.—June 27, at Riversley, near Liverpool, the wife of Charles P. Melly, Esq., of a son.

JONES.—July 2nd, at 6, Clarendon-place, Vauxhall-road, Mrs. Edwin Owen Jones, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MARSHALL—BACKHOUSE.—June 21, at Union Chapel, Lewisham, by the Rev. Henry Baker, John Marshall, Esq. M.R.C.S., London, to Sarah, younger daughter of Benjamin Backhouse, Esq., Ipswich.

WILD—RAIN.—On the 28th ult., at the Independent chapel, Grosvenor-street, Manchester, by the Rev. J. Wild, Mr. J. R. Wild, of Nottingham, to Emma, youngest daughter of Mr. Rain, of Manchester.

WOOLFOOT—BOWMAN.—June 28, at the Superintendent Registrar's Office, Lady-lane, Leeds, Mr. James Woolfoot to

Sarah Newnam, fifth daughter of Mr. George Bowman, all of Leeds.

CLARK—HATTON.—June 26th, at Queen-street Chapel, Huddersfield, by the Rev. F. J. Johnson, Mr. James H. Clark, under-graduate of London University, and late theological student, to Hannah Letitia, third daughter of the late Joseph Hatton, Esq., of Skircoat House, near Halifax.

ADLARD—MILLS.—June 30, at Chertsey, by the Rev. L. W. Tili, M.A., Walter, son of Mr. F. Adlard, of High Holborn, to Clara, daughter of Mr. H. Mills, of Egham.

TODD—TIMPSON.—June 30, at Trinity Chapel, Lewisham, by the Rev. Thomas Timpson, the father of the bride, Hannah Martha, to Mr. George Todd, B.A., of Stamford-hill, Stoke Newington.

DRUMMOND—OGILVIE.—June 30, at St. Andrew's Chapel, North Shields, by the Rev. A. Jack, the Rev. George Drummond, missionary to the Navigators' Islands, South Sea, to Catherine Ann, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Ogilvie, of North Shields.

MARSDEN—WEST.—June 30, at the New Church, Square-road, Halifax, by the Rev. C. S. Sturrock, Mr. George Henry Marsden, wire drawer, Southowram, to Miss Mary Hannah West, of Brighouse.

DEATHS.

COATES.—June 18, at Ayrton, near Skipton, aged 82, Mary, relict of George Coates, of Sutton-on-the-Forest, a member of the Society of Friends.

HAYWARD.—June 23rd, at Richmond, Surrey, in the 32nd year of his age, Walter, the beloved son of the Rev. Thomas Hayward, of Rochford, Essex.

PRETYMAN.—June 23rd, in Dover-street, Piccadilly, the Rev. George Thomas Pretymann, LL.B., Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral, &c., &c.

REES.—June 20, Mary, the wife of the Rev. T. Rees, of Chetpew, aged 78 years.

HUDSON.—June 28, at the residence of his sister (Mrs. Bradley), No. 1, Norton-terrace, Longsight, near Manchester, James Hudson, Esq., in the 56th year of his age; for nine years Assistant Secretary to the Royal Society, and upwards of twenty years Secretary to the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

COLLINS.—June 30, at 7, Cloudeley-square, aged six years, Charlotte Naomi Collins.

WILLIAMS.—June 30, at Sandown, Isle of Wight, of croup, in her fourth year, Kate Russell, the dear child of Mr. and Mrs. J. Carvell Williams, of Surbiton, Surrey.

FORD.—July 2, at York, aged 57, Rachel Ford, wife of John Ford, Superintendent of the Friends School, in that city.

"The high repute which Mr. Benson has obtained for the qualities of his manufacture stands second to none."—*Morning Advertiser*. Benson's Lady's Gold Watch, at 5 to 30 guineas.—"Exquisite artistic feeling in ornamentation, and perfection of mechanism in structure."—*Morning Post*. Benson's Gentleman's Gold Watch, at 6 to 50 guineas.—"All that can be desired in finish, taste, and design."—*Globe*. Benson's Silver Lever Watches, at 4 to 20 guineas.—"Leave nothing to be desired but the money to buy them with."—*Standard*. Benson's Silver Horizontal Watch, at 2 to 8 guineas.—"A good watch without paying an exorbitant price."—*Daily Telegraph*. Each watch warranted, and sent free to any part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, on receipt of a remittance addressed to James W. Benson, at the manufactory, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London. Established 1749.

"THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES."—Prophetic hints, suggestions, and inquiries, for those who mark the signs of the times. See the "Bible Reader's Journal," July 1, and subsequent numbers. Published monthly, price 4d., by post 5d. London: Morgan and Chase, Tichborne-court, 380, High Holborn; J. P. Shaw, Paternoster-row.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE LADY, having been restored to health from incipient consumption, with nervousness, and other serious internal disorders, by simple means, and knowing many other ladies restored by the same treatment from various diseases of the most alarming kind, who are also willing to bear testimony, induces her with pleasure to forward to the afflicted information of the treatment on receipt of two stamps and a stamped directed envelope, to pre-pay postage, addressed to Mrs. Morrison, 11, Walpole-street, Chelsea.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—FACE-ACHE, EAR-ACHE, NEURALGIA.—The sudden changes of temperature and electrical disturbances are ever fertile in producing nervous disorders, of which class none are more acutely painful than those named. In childhood earache often causes convulsions, but these may be avoided by the free use of Holloway's Ointment, though adults should always combine with it the anti-spasmodic Pills. The conjoint effect of both remedies cannot be withstood by the most inveterate cases of nervous diseases, occurring at any age, in any constitution, and from whatever cause. To the nervous, generally, these medicines are most strongly recommended by former fellow-sufferers, fortunately now cured, whose catalogue of tortures was immediately relieved and ultimately removed by Holloway's inestimable preparations.

Mr. J. W. Benson, of 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, has just published a new illustrated pamphlet on watches (free by post for two stamps). It should be read by all who are about buying a watch, as it contains prices and important information as to what watch to buy! where to buy it! and how to use it!

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The Funds opened on Saturday at a reduction of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., but eventually rallied, and closed at an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ above the prices of Friday. On Monday, the market, after taking a fresh rise of $\frac{1}{4}$, closed $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. higher than on Saturday. The principal impulse arose from the position of the speculative account.

To-day, the Money Market opened with buoyancy, owing, to a great extent, to an impression, based upon recent advices, that the war may not prove of long duration. The battle of Solferino, and the hope that the question will be speedily settled by means of a Congress, have naturally produced a beneficial influence. In the afternoon, prices were a shade flatter, Consols being 93 $\frac{1}{4}$. The New Threes and Reduced are 93 $\frac{1}{4}$. India Loan Debentures, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95; and Exchequer Bills, 22s. to 25s. prem. Bank Stock is 219 $\frac{1}{4}$ 221.

The monthly liquidation of commercial engagements having now been completed, some relief is experienced in the Money Market, the demand for discount having diminished, although the terms remain without variation. The abundant supplies in the hands of bankers and others still enable the mercantile public to provide for their obligations on easy terms. The bills which became due yesterday were met without the slightest embarrassment. Trade is evidently in a very sound condition, although greater activity may be very desirable.

In the Foreign Stock Market business continues

rather active, and prices are well maintained.

At Vienna, on Saturday, there was a sudden rise of no less than 2½ per cent. in the Austrian Metallurg; and the Amsterdam Bourse this day responded to the extent of 1½ per cent.

In the Railway Share Market, the dealings have been limited; prices, however, show rather more firmness. Eastern Counties have advanced to 57½; Lancashire and Yorkshire to 93½. North Western to 91½ 92, and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln, to 37. Great Northern have declined to 100½; South Western to 93½, and Midland to 99½ 100½. The Foreign Lines are inactive, but prices are supported. Lombardo-Venetian Old Shares, 7½ 7½; and the New, 7½ 7½. For the Colonial Lines there has been a very limited inquiry.

The arrivals of specie represent an aggregate of not less than 740,000l., of which, as the Bank return shows, a fair proportion has been retained here.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, July 4.

We had 3,177 quarters of British wheat, and 3,040 sacks of flour arrived coastwise last week, and 1,806 quarters and 8,970 sacks per railway. The foreign supply consisted of wheat—7,000 quarters from Cronstadt, 3,400 quarters Danzig, 8,040 quarters Pomerania and Mecklenburg, 205 quarters Hamburg, 795 quarters Denmark, 2,255 quarters Belgium, 8,175 quarters France, 613 quarters Odessa, 1,970 quarters Constantinople, Barley—2,700 quarters Pomerania, 8,340 quarters Denmark, 1,430 quarters Sweden, 1,650 quarters France, 3,700 quarters Odessa, 2,175 quarters Turkey. Oats—6,555 quarters Russia, 6,075 quarters Denmark, 7,435 quarters Sweden, Peas—323 quarters Danzig, 219 quarters Gothenburg. Flour—4,294 sacks France, 550 sacks Holland. The arrivals of foreign wheat in the past week were large, but we were moderately supplied with home-grown this morning. The trade opened by asking 1s per quarter advance upon last Monday's prices; buyers, however, would not accede to this, the business done was consequently very limited. The demand for foreign wheat was quite in retail, holders unwilling to accept any reduction. Flour very dull, and rather easier to buy. Barley sold slowly at barely last week's rates. Beans and peas few offerings, but little inquired for. The supply of oats was moderate, and good fresh corn quite as dear, but Russian were the turn cheaper. Linseed and cakes without material change. After a very severe storm on Saturday, and rain last evening, the weather to-day is warm and more settled, with westerly wind.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. a.	Wheat	s. a.
Essex and Kent, Red 44 to 46	48	Danzig	50 to 52
Ditto White	48	Konigsberg, Red	48 52
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red	48 52
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	48 52
Scotch	42 46	Danish and Holstein	44 50
Rye	32 34	East Prussia	44 46
Barley, malting	34 36	Petersburg	40 46
Distilling	23 26	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	62 68	Polish Odessa	40 42
Beans, mazagan	39 46	Marianopol	44 46
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	32 34
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	40 50
Peas, White	42 46	Barley, Pomeranian	30 32
Grey	38 40	Konigsberg	—
Maple	38 40	Danish	36 38
Boilers	—	East Prussia	34 36
Tares (English new)	—	Egyptian	32 34
Foreign	—	Odessa	32 34
Oats (English new)	34 38	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse	32 40
Sack of 50 lbs	44 46	Pigeon	40 42
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	36 38
Baltic	46 50	Peas, White	42 44
Black Sea	46 50	Oats—	
Hempseed	42 44	Dutch	30 32
Canaryseed	66 68	Jahde	20 22
Overseed, per cwt. of		Danish	18 20
112 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	21 23
German	—	Swedish	22 24
French	—	Petersburg	20 22
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 100 lbs.	
Linseed Cakes, 112 lbs to 134		New York	34 36
Rape Cakes, 56 lbs to 104		Spanish, per sack	—
Rapeseed, 56 lbs to 104		Carawayseed, per cwt.	30 32

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis are from 4½d to 7½d; household ditto, 3d to 6½d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, July 4.
The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 7,755 head. About an average supply of foreign stock on offer here to-day, in middling condition. Fresh up from our own grazing districts, the arrivals of beasts were only moderate, both as to number and quality. For all kinds, if we except the primest Scots and crosses, the demand ruled inactive. Compared with Monday last, however, no change took place in the quotations. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, about 1,300 shorthorns and crosses came to hand. The receipts from Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire were 1,100 Scots, shorthorns, and crosses; from other parts of England, 300 of various breeds; from Scotland, 200 Scots and crosses; and, from Ireland, 30 oxen, &c. The show of sheep was again seasonably large, and in fair condition. On the whole, the mutton trade was in a sluggish state; but, compared with Monday last, no change took place in prices. The best old Downs sold at 4s 10d per 14 lbs. Lambs—the supply of which was good—moved off heavily at barely late rates. About 1,200 sheep and lambs came to hand from the Isle of Wight. We were fairly supplied with calves, which met a dull inquiry at late quotations. In pigs next to nothing was doing, at previous rates.

Per 8 lbs. to sink the Offal.			
s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3 0 to 3 2	Pr. coarse woolled	4 2 to 4 4
Second quality	3 4 3 6	Prime Southdown	4 6 4 10
Prime large oxen	3 8 4 2	Lge. coarse calves	3 8 4 2
Prime Scots, &c.	4 4 4 6	Prime small	4 4 4 10
Coarse inf. sheep	3 2 3 6	Large hogs	3 0 3 6
Second quality	3 8 4 0	Neat sm. porkers	3 8 4 6

Lambs 4s 6d to 6s 0d.
Suckling calves, 12s. to 21s. Quarter-old store pigs, 18s to 22s each.
NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, July 4.
The supplies of meat have slightly increased, but they are almost wholly confined to those killed in the metropolis. The demand is much restricted; nevertheless, we have very little change to notice in prices.

Per 8 lbs by the carcass.			
s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inf. beef	3 10 to 3 0	Small pork	3 8 to 4 6
Middling ditto	3 2 3 6	Inf. mutton	3 2 3 6
Prime large do.	3 8 3 10	Middling ditto	3 8 4 0
Do. small do.	4 0 4 2	Prime ditto	4 2 4 6
Large pork	3 2 3 6	Veal	3 8 4 8
Lamb, 4s 6d to 6s 0d.			

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, July 2.—Good grapes still realize comparatively high prices. Strawberries are now plentiful and cheap. Pine-apples maintain former quotations. English cherries are now very plentiful. Oranges fetch 3s 6d and 10s per 100. Nuts of all kinds continue to realize fair prices. Cabbages and French beans are plentiful. Rhubarb,

asparagus, and sea-kale are getting over. Peas, beans, horn carrots, and globe artichokes may be obtained in quantity. Cauliflowers are cheaper. New potatoes realise from 5s to 12s per cwt. Cucumbers abundant. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Heliotropes, Lily of the Valley, Violets, Mignonette, Menta, and Roses.

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
(From Friday's Gazette.)
An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th of Vic., cap. 53, for the week ending on Wednesday, June 29, 1859.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	£32,110,105
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities	3,458,000
Gold Bullion	17,635,105
Silver Bullion	—
£32,110,105	£32,110,105
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000
Reserve	3,175,541
Public Deposits	9,832,937
Other Deposits	12,979,340
Seven Day and other	724,328
Bills	—
£41,268,166	£41,268,166

June 30, 1859. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, July 1, 1859.

BANKRUPT.
SCHLOSSER, G., Moorgate-street, merchant, July 15, August 12.
KIRTON, B., Woodford, Northamptonshire, builder, July 14, August 12.
CARTER, T., Woburn, grocer, July 13, August 15.
GOLDMITH, L., Finsbury-pavement, and St. Swithin's-lane, cigar dealer, July 13, August 15.
MARKS, R., and FRANKLYN, E. S., Birmingham, woollen merchants, July 8 and 29.
SHEDDEN, J. G., Birmingham, woollen draper, July 11, August 1.
CROSS, R., Hagworthingham, Lincolnshire, grocer, July 13, August 10.
FRANKLAND, W., Morley, Cheshire, shopkeeper, July 15, August 5.
ARMITSTEAD, J., Burnley, grocer, July 12, August 2.

Tuesday, July 5, 1859.

BANKRUPT.
DULLES, H., Fore-street, Cripplegate, general merchant, July 15, August 12.
WALKER, J., Southampton-street, Holborn, auctioneer, July 16, August 17.
MITCHELL, H., Ryde, butcher, July 16, August 15.
SIMMON, F., Birmingham, draper, July 21, August 11.
POWELL, J., Middle-row, Knightsbridge, draper, July 14, August 19.
DRUCE, T. A., Witney, Oxfordshire, innkeeper, July 18, August 17.
BROOKS, J., Birmingham, licensed victualler, July 21, August 11.
JONES, A., Aston-juxta-Birmingham, edge tool manufacturer, July 18, August 8.
GROSS, J. L., and BRAIDLEY, J. T., Moorgate-street, City, merchants, July 16, August 17.

Advertisements.

MAPPIN'S "SHILLING" RAZORS, warranted good by the Makers.
MAPPIN'S 2s. RAZORS shave well for Three Years.
MAPPIN'S 3s. RAZORS (suitable for Hard or Soft Boards) shave well for Ten Years.

MAPPIN'S DRESSING CASES and TRAVELLING BAGS.

Gentleman's Leather Dressing Case, fitted .. £1 1 0
Gentleman's Solid Leather Dressing Case, fitted .. 2 2 0
Gentleman's Leather Travelling and Dressing Bag, fitted with 16 Articles, Outside Pocket, complete .. 4 0 0
Do. do. with addition of Writing .. 5 0 0
Materials, Patent Ink, and Light, complete .. 5 0 0
Gentleman's very large 18 in. Bag, with Dressing and Writing Materials, 21 Articles, Outside Pocket .. 7 0 0
Gentleman's 17 in. Writing and Dressing Bag, fitted with 16 Articles, Outside Pocket, complete .. 11 10 0
Gentleman's 17 in. Writing and Dressing Bag, fitted with every necessary, very handsome, complete .. 15 0 0
Enamel Leather Lady's Travelling Bag, 18 in., lined Silk, fitted with 14 Articles, Outside Pocket, complete .. 2 15 0
Morocco Leather Lady's Travelling Bag, lined Silk, fitted with 16 Articles, Outside Pocket, complete .. 4 4 0
Do. do. with addition of Writing .. 5 5 0
Levant Leather Lady's Writing and Dressing Bag, 15 in., fitted with 28 Articles, complete .. 10 0 0
Levant Leather Lady's Writing and Dressing Bag, 15 in., fitted with 30 Articles, Outside Pockets, complete .. 13 0 0
Levant Leather Lady's Travelling and Dressing Bag, 15 in., fitted very complete, Silver Tops to Glass and Bottles, Ivory Brushes, very handsome, complete .. 22 0 0
A costly Book of Engravings, with Prices attached, forwarded by Post on receipt of Twelve Stamps.
MAPPIN BROTHERS,
67 and 68, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON;
Manufacturers—QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

CARDS—FIRST-CLASS ONLY—WEDDING, VISITING, and BUSINESS.—A Copper-plate engraved (any style) and 50 cards (any description), 3s. Post free for stamps.
Whiteman and Bass, 236, High Holborn.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
SEE THAT YOU GET IT,
as inferior kinds are often substituted.

GALVANIC INSTITUTE, 31, STRAND.
Entrance in Villiers-street.—These rooms have been opened, under the superintendence of registered qualified Medical Men, for the legitimate application of Galvanism in the treatment of Nervous Diseases, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Asthma, Indigestion, &c. Hours of attendance, Twelve to Five (Sundays excepted).
Ordinary Medical Attendant, Mr. J. Smellie, Surgeon.
Second Edition of Smellie's work on Electro-Galvanism, 2s. 6d., by post 2s. 8d.

BABY'S NAPKIN PROTECTOR.—Sold at all BABY-LINEN WAREHOUSES, keeps the bed dry, clothes clean, and avoids all inconveniences when putting, visiting, travelling, &c. Prices 1s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. Prospectus sent on receipt of stamp.—CRAFT and WILSON, Patentees, 38, Regent Chambers Circus, Piccadilly.

COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTING.—TRELOAR'S IS THE BEST.—Prize Medals awarded, London, New York, and Paris. Catalogues, containing prices and every particular, free by post. Warehouse, 42, Ludgate-hill, London.

UNSOPHISTICATED GENEVA, a Gin of the true Juniper flavour, and precisely as it runs from the Still, without the addition of sugar, or any ingredient whatever. Imperial gallon, 12s. or in one-dozen cases, 23s. each, bottles and case included. Price Currents (free) by post.
HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Farnival's Distillery, Holborn.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.
This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 2s. 6d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London, by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England, or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

WINE from SOUTH AFRICA, Carriage paid to any Station in England.—Port, Sherry, Madeira, Amontillado, 20s. and 24s. per dozen; Canadian Brandy, pale or brown, 12s. and 18s. per gallon; the Alhambra Sherry, 24s. per dozen, soft, dry, and pure. Wines and Spirits of every description in stock. "These wines have a fine aroma, and are soft, pure, and free from acidity."—Yide "Dorset County Chronicle." Prices current on application.
Terms cash.
SCALES and ANDREW, Importers, 25, Regent-street, London, W.

QUININE WINE.—Guaranteed to contain in each wine-glassful one grain of the finest Sulphate of Quinine. This most delightful and invigorating Tonic, specially prepared by ROBERT WATERS, and used by medical practitioners in every part of the civilised world, is strongly recommended by Dr. Hassall, of the "Lancet," Dr. Andrews, E. Coquina, Esq., M.R.C.S., and the medical profession generally.
Prepared only by
R. WATERS, 2, MARTINS-LANE, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.
Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c., throughout the world.
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the **ELECTRO-PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c.** beg to intimate that they have added to their extensive Stocks a large variety of new designs in the highest class of art, which have recently obtained for them at the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, as well as the "Grande Medaille d'Honneur" (the only one awarded to the trade).
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And at their Manufactory, Newhall-street, Birmingham.
Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Replating and Gilding as usual.

SPECTACLES to SUIT ALL SIGHTS.
Fine steel frames, with real Brazil pebbles, 7s. 6d.; ditto, best glasses, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d.; solid gold, 20s.; solid silver, 10s. 6d. Spring Eye-glasses, 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d.; gold ditto, 17s. 6d., 21s., 30s. Country residents accurately suited by stating age, &c. Sent free, (by post) all over the kingdom. Enclose stamps or post-office order, payable Upper Baker-street. Pocket Telescopes, define fifty miles, 12s. 6d. Microscopes in mahogany boxes, of immense power, 12s. 6d. **BERNARD DAVIS** (Optician to the Ophthalmic), 430, Euston-road, Regent's-park, close to Trinity Church (formerly called New-road).

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MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE
and **TABLE CUTLERY.**

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge, contain by far the largest STOCK of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the World, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

	Fiddle	Double	Kings'	Lily
	Pattern.	Thread.	Pattern.	Pattern.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Forks, best quality	1 10 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Table Spoons do.	1 10 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons do.	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles do.	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon do.	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls) do.	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon do.	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs do.	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pr. Fish Carvers do.	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife do.	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle do.	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 6	1 1 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt) do.	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0

Complete service 10 13 10 15 16 6 17 13 6 21 4 6
Any article can be had separately at the same Prices.

One Set of 4 Corner Dishes (forming 8 Dishes), 8s. 8s.; One Set of 4 Dish Covers—viz., one 20 inch, one 18 inch, and two 14 inch, 10s. 10s.; Cruet Frame, 4 Glass, 2s.; Full-Size Tea and Coffee Service, 9s. 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, sent per post on receipt of twelve Stamps.

	Ordinary	Medium	Best
	Quality.	Quality.	Quality.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Two Dozen Full-Size Table	2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
Knives, Ivory Handles	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
1½ Doz. Full-Size Cheese ditto	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
One Pair Extra-Sized ditto	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Pair Poultry Carvers	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
One Steel or Sharpening	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0

Complete Service 4 16 0 6 18 0 9 16 6

Messrs. Mappin's Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William-street, City, London; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

TO OBTAIN the BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in England, be particular in addressing to **PHILLIPS and COMPANY, Tea Merchants, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.,** as inferior Houses are continually copying Phillips and Co.'s Advertisements, in the hope of misleading the Public.

Good strong useful Congou Tea 2s. 4d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., and 3s.
Rich Souchong Tea 3s. 8d., 3s. 10d., and 4s.
Pure Coffee 1s. 0d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d.

A Price Current Free. Sugars at Market Prices.

PHILLIPS and CO. send ALL GOODS CARRIAGE FREE, by their own Vans, within Eight Miles of No. 8, King William-street, City; and send Teas, Coffees, and Spices, Carriage Free to any Railway Station or Market Town in England, if to the value of 40s. or upwards.

FURNITURE.—Where to Buy, What to Buy, How to Buy.—COMPLETE FURNISHING GUIDES, with all Explanations, and illustrated by 300 Engravings, to be had, post free, of P. and S. BEYFUS, City Furniture Warehouse, 91, 93, and 95, City-road. Goods delivered free to any part of the kingdom, and exchanged if not approved. Note our 151, Rosewood or Walnut Drawing-room Suits covered in velvet.

EXTRAORDINARY DISPLAY of costly New and Second-hand FURNITURE, consisting of upwards of 100 complete sets of New and Second-hand Drawing, Dining, and Bed-room appendages, in every style suitable for the Cottage or Mansion, a great portion having been supplied by the most eminent Houses in London, and in condition equal to new, is now offered at less than half its original cost.

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HANDSOME BRASS and IRON BED-STEADS.—HEAL and SON'S Show Rooms contain a large assortment of Brass Bedsteads, suitable both for Home use and for Tropical Climates; handsome Iron Bedsteads with Brass Mountings and elegantly Japanned; Plain Iron Bedsteads for Servants; every description of Wooden Bedstead that is manufactured, in Mahogany, Birch, Walnut Tree woods, Polished Deal and Japanned; all fitted with Bedding and Furniture complete, as well as every description of Bed-room Furniture.

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JAMES COBBETT and CO., FURNITURE, BEDDING, and CARPET MANUFACTURERS, DEPTFORD BRIDGE, LONDON.

CLERGYMEN about to FURNISH are respectfully informed that Messrs. COBBETT and CO. are now publishing an entirely New Edition of their HOUSE FURNISHING GUIDE, illustrated by 278 unequalled Engravings of every description of Household Furniture, with prices attached. A copy will be sent to Clergymen on application, gratis and Post-free.

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A Six-Roomed House	£74 3 0
An Eight-Roomed Ditto	188 1 0
A Ten-Roomed Ditto	259 16 6
A Twelve-Roomed Ditto	394 11 0

Together with much other information, valuable to all requiring Household Furniture, Carpets, or Bedding.

References kindly permitted to Clergymen in Great Malvern, Manchester, Chichester, Sheerness, Blackheath, Bury, Ryde, Woodchurch, Truro, Ross, Cheltenham, London, Ryde, Plymouth, Chatham, Bath, Stone, Greenhithe, Ludlow, Kingston, Witney, Brecon, Bromley, Wells, Colchester, St. Alban's, Arundel, Margate, Oxford, York, Isle of Man, Brighton, Kidderminster, and above a hundred other Towns in Great Britain.

COBBETT and CO., DEPTFORD BRIDGE, LONDON, S.E.
All Orders delivered Carriage Free, regardless of Distance.

PIANOFORTES EXTRAORDINARY at **MOORE and MOORE'S, 124, Bishopsgate-street Within.** These are first-class Pianos, of rare excellence; possessing exquisite improvements recently applied, and which effect a grand, pure, and beautiful quality of tone that stands unrivalled. Prices from eighteen guineas. First-class Pianos for hire, with easy terms of purchase.

C. CADBY'S GRAND, SEMI-GRAND, and COTTAGE PIANOFORTE and ENGLISH HARMONIUM SHOWROOMS.

42, NEW BOND STREET.
Rosewood 6½ Octaves Pianofortes 26 ga. and upwards.
Walnut 28 ga.
OAK HARMONIUMS in French Polished Cases, suitable for small Churches and Chapels, or School-rooms, 10 ga. and upwards.

MAHOGANY and ROSEWOOD, 12 ga. and upwards.
C. C. has much pleasure in submitting the following most flattering testimonials:—

[COPY.]
House of Commons, March 19, 1859.

Lord Charles Russell has the pleasure of informing Mr. Cadby that his New Grand Pianoforte is highly approved of. At a musical party last Tuesday there was but one opinion respecting it, all (Amateurs and Professionals) agreeing that it was a most superior and beautifully-toned instrument.

Manufacturers, Nos. 5, 38, and 39, LIQUORPOND-STREET, GRAY'S-INN-ROAD, where specimens of each instrument can also be seen.

THE CHEAPEST and BEST in LONDON.
PIANO-FORTES, TWENTY-ONE GUINEAS.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE is now Manufacturing a very Elegant and Superior PIANO-FORTE, 6½ Octaves, of the best seasoned materials, and warranted to keep well in Tune in all Climates, for the moderate price of Twenty-one Guineas, net. These Instruments have been highly approved by the Profession and first-rate judges, both in reference to the beauty of their appearance and their sweetness and brilliancy of tone.

Farmer's Instructions for the Piano-Forte, price 4s.

A Splendid Assortment of HARMONIUMS, of every description, in Oak Cases, from Six to Thirty-four Guineas; in Mahogany, Seven to Eighteen Guineas; in Rosewood, Thirteen to Forty-five Guineas.

Wm. Sprague, Manufacturer, 7, Finsbury-pavement, London.

GOOD STATIONERY, at REASONABLE

PRICES, at
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FOR FASHIONS in PETTICOATS, Ladies
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WILLIAM CARTER'S

WHOLESALE and RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Ladies' French Muslin, Lace, and Steel Jupons,

3s. 9d. to 16s. 6d.

Ladies' Crinoline Watch-spring Petticoats,

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Ladies' Quilted Lustre and Saltire Petticoats,

6s. 9d. to 25s.

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Patent Front-fastening Coutil Bodices,

2s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.

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Ladies' Family and Nursing Stays,

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The Self-adjusting Victoria Royal Stay,

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Engravings of the above, or wholesale lists, free.

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SEASON of 1859.—The Style and Make of Attire for Gentlemen, Children, Boys, and Elderly Youths, are made objects of particular study by the Proprietor, who has now introduced a Spring Stock, which, for Extent, Variety, Beauty, and General Excellence, was never equalled. The Plain and Fancy Fabrics, from which the Suits and Garments are manufactured, are all selected from the best textural productions in every variety of pattern.

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Ladies' Habits and Servants' Liveries appropriately designed and elaborately finished at a proportionately economical rate.

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BLACK FROCK COATS!
BLACK FROCK COATS!!

Public opinion and patronage have proved that the supply of the 40s. Black Cloth Frock and Dress Coats are the best in London.

FANCY DOE-SKIN TROUSERS, all WOOL, in endless variety, to order, 16s.

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THE ADVANTAGE afforded to the **PUBLIC**

in the **ESTABLISHMENT of W. CLARK, 132, REGENT STREET, W., MERCHANT TAILOR,** mainly arises from combining the excellencies of the best West-end Private Tailoring trades, in which the Principal was long engaged, with the economy of those houses whose business is transacted alone for prompt payments, and in one of which, likewise, he was formerly employed. While, also, the Establishment may be chosen as one extensive enough to insure the best talent in cutting, the arrangements are such as not to preclude the constant personal attention of the Proprietor to the completion of every order.

W. CLARK disclaims all pretension to exclusive empirical distinction, relying solely upon the above plain facts to secure the support of gentlemen desiring excellence of fit and materials, at a moderate price, and, in giving the name of **Permistio Paletot** to a leading garment of very general adoption, merely desires that gentlemen may be assisted in ordering the article again to distinguish the garment required.

The **Permistio Cloth Paletot Morning or Frock Coat**, in a variety of new colouring for the present season, at 42s.; **Cotswold Angola suits** from 60s.; **Guinea Dress or Morning Trowsers** and **Half-Guinea Vests**, the **Guinea Waterproof Wrappers**, **Clerical Suits**, in **Black or Oxford Mixed Cloths**, at 34s.; **Ladies' Riding Habits** from 60s.; **Juvenile Clothing** equally moderate in price. A large assortment of **Wrappers**, and every description of **Dress** ready for immediate use, at W. CLARK'S, **Naval and Military Tailor and Outfitter**, 132, Regent-street, W., corner of Leicester-street, London.

METCALFE, BINGLEY, and Co.'s New
Pattern and penetrating Tooth brushes, and penetrating unbleached Hair Brushes, improved Flesh Brushes, and genuine Smyrna Sponges, with every description of Brushes, Combs, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery for the Toilet, at **METCALFE, BINGLEY and Co.'s** only Establishment, 130a and 131, Oxford-street, sole makers of the Oatmeal, and Camphor, and Orris-root Soaps, in tablets 6d. each; and **Metcalfe's** celebrated Alkaline Tooth Powder, 2s. per box.

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87, HOLBORN-HILL, E.C.—Water your Garden with Flexible India Rubber Hose, or Gutta Percha Tube, ½ inch from 3d. per foot; hand-branch, with Stop Cock, Rose, and extra Jet, from 4s. 6d. Hand Syringes for Ladies' use in the Conservatory. Garden Engines, Pumps, Suction Hose, Air Cushions, Railway Conduits, Nursing Aprons, Waterproof Sheets for Children's Cribbs, Sponge Bags, Bathing Caps, &c., &c.

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FIVE PER CENT. on Sums for fixed periods of at seven days' notice, of Three per Cent. at Call.
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 G. H. LAW, Manager.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,
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 FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE ON LIVES, ANNUITIES, &c.
 Established December, 1835.

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 MUTUAL ASSURANCE WITHOUT INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.
 On the 20th November last the total number of policies issued was 21,638.

The amount of Capital was £1,621,550 11s. 11d.
 Amount paid for claims arising from death, and bonuses accrued thereon, £800,646 14s. 4d.
 The gross annual income arising from premiums on 15,262 existing policies is... £247,093 1 1
 Annual abatement on the 20th November, 1857, to be continued for the five years ending in 1862... 50,112 0 0

Add interest on invested capital... £197,581 1 1
 69,850 7 1

Total net annual income... £267,431 8 2

The present number of members is 12,647.
 At the Quinquennial Division of Profits made up to the 20th November, 1857, the computed value of assurances in Class IX. was... £1,000,000 16 6
 Assets in Class IX... 1,345,125 0 5

Surplus or profit... £345,034 3 11
 The effect of the successful operation of the Society during the whole period of its existence may be best exhibited by recapitulating the declared surpluses at the four investigations made up to this time.

For the 7 years ending 1843 the Surplus was £32,074 11 5
 " 5 years " 1847 " 86,122 8 3
 " 5 years " 1852 " 232,061 18 4
 " 5 years " 1857 " 345,034 3 11

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st JULY are reminded that the same must be paid within thirty days from that date.

The Prospectus, with the last Report of the Directors, and with illustrations of the profits for the five years ending the 20th November, 1857, may be had on application, by which it will be seen that the reductions on the premiums range from 11 per cent. to 28½ per cent., and that in one instance the premium is extinct. Instances of the bonuses are also shown.
 June, 1859. JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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 Burton, J. R., Esq., 189, Great Dover-street.
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 Cooper, Henry, Esq., 4, Chiswell-street, and Shenfield.
 Gardiner, R. W., Esq., 20, Princes-street, Cavendish-square.
 Groser, W., Esq., 24, Claremont-square, Pentonville.
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SURVEYOR.
 Thomas Turner, Esq., 9, Walbrook.

SURGEON.
 John Mann, Esq., 4, Charterhouse-square.

This Company is formed on the purely mutual principle, here being no proprietary distinct from the members to absorb the whole or any portion of the profits.

The superiority of the Mutual Principle in Life Assurance is shown by the success attained by Societies so formed; by many Proprietary Companies having been converted into Mutual; and by others having consented to give a portion of their profits to the assured—"thus affording them NEARLY ALL the advantages of a Mutual Assurance Office." But in the BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, not only NEARLY ALL, but ALL such advantages belong to the assured. The management of the Company is under their sole control, and the whole of the profits are theirs—while the assured are entirely free from responsibility, inasmuch as each policy limits the claim under it to the funds of the Company exclusively.

In the year 1858, this Company issued 981 new policies, assuring £20,990l., and realising new premiums to the amount of 7,090l. The annual income is 58,388l., and the Accumulated Fund (belonging to the members) increased during that year 27,807l., and now amounts to 151,807l. The number of members is nearly 8,000.

The members have received, in respect of the profits for the three years ending 31st December, 1857, a Bonus equal to 27½ per cent. of the premiums paid by them. This was not a reversionary bonus, to be received only at the death of the party assured, but an immediate payment in cash.

Persons insuring during the present year will become entitled to share in the bonus to be declared up to 31st December, 1859.

May, 1859.

JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

ACCIDENTS ARE OF DAILY OCCURRENCE.

Insurance data show that One Person in every Fifteen is more or less injured by Accident yearly. An annual payment of 3s. secures a fixed allowance of 6s. per week in the event of injury, or 1,000l. in case of death, from accidents of every description.

By a policy in the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

which has already paid in compensation for Accidents 37,000l.
 Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had at the Company's Office, and at all the principal Railway Stations, where, also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against by the Journey or year.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary
 Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,
 Office, 3, Old Broad-street, London. (E.C.)

THE GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1837.
 62, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON-BRIDGE,
 LONDON.
 CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

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 Jacob George Cope, Esq.
 Joseph Dawson, Esq.
 William Delf, Esq.
 John Dixon, Esq.
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 Edward Wilson, Esq.
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 George Meek, Esq.
 James Pilkington, Esq., M.P.
 The Rt. Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.
SECRETARY—Thomas Price, LL.D.
ACTUARY—David Oughton, Esq.
FIRE MANAGER—Francis Cuthbertson, Esq.

LOANS are advanced on personal security, and the deposit of a Life Policy.

Prompt settlement of claims, entire freedom of the assured from responsibility, and the guarantee of a capital of 1,000,000l. are amongst the distinctive features of the Company.

The premiums of 1858 on New Insurances, Life and Fire, exceeded those of 1857 by upwards of 125 per cent. in addition to the business of the British Empire Fire, and the British Amicable Life Offices, which has been transferred to the GENERAL.

A Liberal Commission is allowed to Solicitors, Auctioneers and Surveyors.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED—ADVANCES MADE

THE LONDON INVESTMENT COMPANY
 (Limited), 36A, MOORGATE-STREET, allow FIVE PER CENT. on all DEPOSITS, and make Advances from 20l. to 1,000l. on Mortgage, Deposits of Deeds, Bills of Sale, or other Security, on moderate terms, repayable by easy instalments.
 ANDREW JAMES ROBY, Managing Director.

IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.—Money

Lent on Personal Security, Leases, &c.

SUMS from 10l. to 300l. ADVANCED two or three days after application, for two years, one year, or six months (repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments); and good Bills Discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY: Office, 68, Goswell-road, London. Open daily from Nine till Six.
 Form of application and prospectus (gratis) on receipt of a stamped envelope.

H. FLEAR, Manager.

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WATLING WORKS, STONY STRATFORD.

YOUNG MEN TRAINED as MECHANICAL ENGINEERS in every department of the business, the above Works being expressly established and conducted for this purpose. A portion of each day spent in Studying the Theory.

For Prospectus of terms and particulars, apply to the Principal, Edward Hayes.

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See T. TROTMAN'S Patent Safety Folding and First Class PERAMBULATORS of all kinds. The New Patent Perambulators, so much in use, are folded and unfolded in a moment, and may be hung where you would hang your stick or your hat. All kinds on view.—Patent Safety Carriage Works, High-street (Gate), Camden-town, N.W.

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ING PRESERVES, manufactured by DE LA RUE and CO., for Private Families and Confectioners. This material is the cheapest, cleanest, and most durable ever used. Insects will not touch it; moisture cannot injure it. Samples forwarded free, on application, to HENRY GOOD, 60, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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